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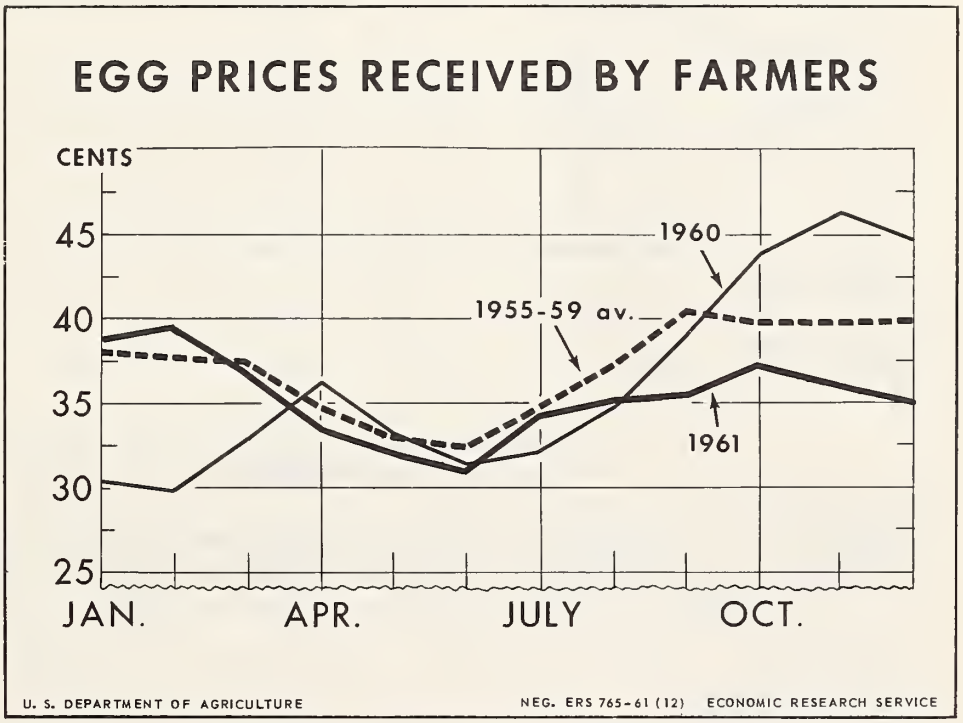
U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
JUL 1963
CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

The POULTRY and EGG SITUATION

Egg prices in 1961 failed to display the usual seasonal rise because fall supplies of eggs were larger than the year before. On January 15, egg prices were generally below a year ago but by a much smaller margin than in the preceding three months. Prices are likely to remain below the 1961 level in the first quarter.



IN THIS ISSUE

Regional Changes in Egg Production

Broiler-Fryer Market Report Modified in Southeast

Published bimonthly by
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE • UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

THE POULTRY AND EGG SITUATION AT A GLANCE

Item	Unit	Month or date	Average 1950-59	1960	1961	Month or date	Average 1950-59 1/	1960 1/	1961 1/	Comments on current situation
EGGS										
Farm production	Mil.cases	Nov.	12.8	13.1	13.6	Dec.	14.0	14.0	14.3	Egg production to exceed 1961 in first quarter
Average number of layers on farms	Mil.	Nov.	336.8	301.5	302.8	Dec.	341.7	305.8	304.4	
Rate of lay per layer	Eggs	Nov.	13.8	15.6	16.2	Dec.	14.8	16.5	17.0	
Apparent disappearance, shell eggs per civilian	Eggs	Oct.	28.7	25.2	24.7	Nov.	29.1	25.4	24.6	
Frozen egg production	Mil. lb.	Oct.	6.8	6.2	18.3	Nov.	5.5	4.6	16.5	Large year-to-year increases in out-of-season production mainly to meet current needs
Dried egg production	Mil. lb.	Oct.	1.2	2.8	2.2	Nov.	1.1	1.4	2.9	
Price received by farmers	Ct.per doz.	Nov.	43.7	46.1	36.0	Dec.	43.6	44.6	35.0	
Price received by farmers as a percentage of parity	Pct.	Nov.	78	93	70	Dec.	80	90	69	
Retail price (ERS)	Ct.per doz.	Oct.	65.4	65.7	58.1	Nov.	63.7	65.1	55.0	
Egg-feed price ratio	Lb. feed	Nov.	12.0	14.3	10.8	Dec.	11.8	13.8	10.4	
Stocks:										
Shell	Thous.cases	Dec. 1	274	96	83	Jan. 1	149	76	37	
Frozen	Mil. lb.	Dec. 1	87.8	87.3	69.9	Jan. 1	65.3	64.1	60.9	
Replacement chicks hatched	Mil.	Nov.	---	16.7	20.7	Dec.	---	20.2	20.6	
Farm price of poultry ration	Dol.per cwt	Nov.	3.62	3.23	3.33	Dec.	3.60	3.23	3.36	
POULTRY										
Price received by farmers for chickens, live										
Broilers	Ct. per lb.	Nov.	21.5	15.7	12.2	Dec.	20.7	15.5	15.1	Broiler prices recover between
Farm chickens	Ct. per lb.	Nov.	16.7	12.1	8.8	Dec.	17.2	12.6	9.7	November and December, after 6
All chickens	Ct. per lb.	Nov.	19.6	15.0	11.6	Dec.	19.6	15.0	14.3	months of extremely low prices.
Price received by farmers for all chickens as a percentage of parity	Pct.	Nov.	66	59	46	Dec.	66	59	57	
Retail price of broilers and fryers ready-to-cook (ERS)	Ct. per lb.	Oct.	50.9	41.0	35.8	Nov.	50.4	41.4	35.5	
Price received by farmers for turkeys, live	Ct. per lb.	Nov.	29.4	25.9	18.4	Dec.	30.8	26.6	18.6	Turkey prices continue much below year-earlier level
Stocks:										
Poultry, excluding turkeys	Mil. lb.	Dec. 1	158.2	142.6	171.0	Jan. 1	159.8	140.6	169.7	
Turkeys	Mil. lb.	Dec. 1	159.1	209.9	318.1	Jan. 1	135.2	160.1	265.8	January 1 stocks are record large
Broiler-feed price ratio	Lb. feed	Nov.	4.2	3.5	2.7	Dec.	4.1	3.5	3.3	
Turkey-feed price ratio	Lb. feed	Nov.	8.1	8.0	5.5	Dec.	8.4	8.2	5.5	
Average weekly placement of chicks in 22 important States	Mil.	Nov.	---	29.8	29.7	Dec.	---	31.7	32.2	

1/ Except where the entries relate to January; in those cases they refer to 1951-60, 1961, or 1962 respectively.

THE POULTRY AND EGG SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, January 19, 1962

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SUMMARY

Broiler prices staged a sharp price recovery between November and December, after averaging at record-low levels since March. This rebound in prices stems from a sharp reduction in broiler output to the level of approximately a year earlier. Producers received an average of 15.1 cents per pound in December 1961, compared with 15.5 cents in December 1960, and 12.2 cents this past November. On January 18, prices in Southern producing areas were about the same as a year ago.

Hatchery activities suggest that supplies of broilers coming to market in the first quarter will be about the same as a year ago. If supplies increase sharply in the second quarter as they did last year, broiler prices are likely

to decline significantly from the present level. In the week ending January 13, eggs set for broilers in 22 States were 3 percent less than last year.

The rate of egg production on January 1, was 2 percent greater than on the same date in 1961. Output is likely to continue above a year ago at least through the first half of 1962. Increases in the first half of the year will stem primarily from more eggs per layer and from a small increase in size of the flock.

Egg prices in mid-January were generally below a year ago but by a smaller margin than in the previous month. Iowa farmers received 27-28 cents per dozen for grade A large eggs on January 15, about the same as on December 15, and 1 cent below a year ago. In mid-December, producers in the United States received an average price of 35 cents per dozen, 1 cent less than in November and 9.6 cents below December 1960. Larger production is likely to keep egg prices below a year ago in the first half of the year.

Federally inspected turkey slaughter in 1961 was, in terms of liveweight, 33 percent greater than in 1960. This sharp increase was accompanied by a drastic reduction in prices received by producers -- from a weighted average of 25.4 cents per pound in 1960 to a probable average of less than 20 cents in 1961. At the lower price level, consumers purchased substantially more turkeys than in 1960. But part of the larger production swelled cold storage holdings, which by the beginning of January totaled 266 million pounds, 106 million pounds more than a year ago, and the largest stocks of record on this date.

The disastrous experience of 1961 and the large stocks currently on hand are likely to lead to a significant cutback in turkey production in 1962. An October survey indicated that producers of turkey hatching eggs planned to keep the same number of breeder hens of the heavy breeds, but fewer of the light breeds. Farmers' January 1 intentions to raise turkeys were down 11 percent for heavy breeds and 19 percent for light breeds. Turkey hatchery activity has been severly reduced since August, resulting in about 3 million fewer out-of-season poults being hatched in the last 4 months of 1961 than the year before. Declines from a year earlier will continue into the main hatching season.

SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

Egg Prices Hold Steady Between Mid-December and Mid-January But Remain Below Year-Ago Levels

Egg prices in mid-January were below a year ago but by a smaller margin than in the three preceding months. Little change occurred in prices between mid-December and mid-January compared with a sharp decline between these dates last year. Iowa farmers received 27-28 cents per dozen for grade A large eggs on January 15, about the same as on December 15. Between the same dates a year ago prices declined 9 cents. Fancy heavy weights in New York City were about the same, at $37\frac{1}{2}$-$37\frac{3}{4}$ cents per dozen; the year-earlier decline was 9 cents. On the Pacific Coast about the same pattern was repeated, with cartoned AA large eggs in San Francisco moving up 1 cent per dozen between December 15 and January 15. A year ago, prices lost 8 cents.

In 1960, mid-month prices received by farmers for eggs moved up from a low of 31.5 cents per dozen in June to a peak of 46.1 cents in November. However, in the second half of 1961, egg prices were unusually stable, within a range of 34 to 37 cents per dozen, primarily because the seasonal decline in output was not as sharp as in the same period a year ago. In mid-December, farmers received an average of 35.0 cents per dozen for eggs compared with 36.0 cents in November and 44.6 cents in December 1960.

More Eggs in Prospect for First Half of 1962

Total U. S. egg production in the first half of 1962 will be larger than in the same period of last year. Greater output per layer will contribute most of the increase but there will also be a small increase in the size of the Nation's laying flock. Considering the younger average age of the laying flock, the depressed rates of lay that marked last January and February are not likely to be repeated this year. During the flush production season, March through June, however, year-to-year improvements in the rate of lay are likely to be much smaller.

The size of the nation's laying flock on January 1 was 305 million birds, about the same as a year earlier. However, this year's flock includes a larger proportion of pullets which is likely to make the flock more productive and less susceptible to adverse effects of abrupt changes in weather than last year. On October 1, 49 percent of all layers were pullets compared with 42 percent for the same period a year earlier. The composition of the laying flock on January 1 will be available in a report to be released February 13, entitled "Livestock and Poultry on Farms."

Egg production per layer moved above a year ago in September 1961, after averaging somewhat below in the preceding 4 months. On January 1, it was 3 percent above the 1961 level. With no change in the total number of layers, this resulted in a gain in total egg production.

The rate of lay has been in a strong uptrend as a result of improvements in breeding, nutrition, disease control and management. Year-to-year variations in egg production, however, are influenced by changes in the age composition of the laying flock and in the weather. The recent recovery in egg production per layer has been due largely to the change from an older to a younger laying flock.

More birds than a year ago are likely to be added to the nation's laying flock over the next six months. These flock replacements from the out-of-season hatch will tend to limit the seasonal decline in layer numbers compared with the 1961 pattern. On January 1, the number of pullets not laying totaled 37 million compared with 34 million a year ago. On the other hand, 12 million more egg type chicks were hatched in the last quarter of 1961 than in the same period of 1960. This suggests that the greater part of the build-up in the number of layers will occur in the second quarter.

More Flock Replacements To Be Raised This Year

The number of chickens raised in 1962 may exceed the 346 million of 1961 even though egg-feed price relationships this spring will probably be significantly less favorable to producers than a year ago. There are a number of reasons for this expectation. First, roughly 6 million more young birds have been carried into 1962 from the large out-of-season hatch in the last quarter of 1961. Second, egg prices in both 1960 and 1961 have been relatively satisfactory to producers and this will tend to partially mitigate the effect of lower egg prices over the next several months. Some trade reports indicate that a number of broiler operators, because of the unfavorable experience of last year, will attempt to diversify their operations in 1962 by shifting some of their resources to egg production.

Although some reduction may occur in the hatch of egg-type chicks in the first quarter, the late season hatches, particularly in May and June, are likely to be offsetting. This pattern of hatchings would be consistent with somewhat lower egg prices in the second quarter than a year ago. Hatchery activity was substantially reduced in December and January after having run well above the 1960 level in the preceding five months. Egg-type chicks hatched in December 1961 totaled 21 million compared with 20 million in December 1960. At the beginning of the year, there were the same number of eggs in incubators as a year ago.

Springtime Egg Prices Influenced by Commercial Egg Breakers' Demand

Substantially more eggs are produced in the first half of the year than are consumed directly in shell form or used by hatcheries for chick production. The excess is stored in refrigerated warehouses as shell eggs or broken by plants for liquid egg production. In February-June of 1961, these two outlets absorbed 13.4 percent of current production, compared with 20.3 percent in 1947-49.

Years ago when there was considerably more seasonal variation in egg production, the cold storage of shell eggs was far more important than it is today. The more even monthly output of eggs now permits shell egg needs to be met almost entirely from current production, even in the period of lowest output.

A businessman's incentive to store eggs or to produce them in liquid form above immediate requirements in the spring flush is that he expects a sufficent seasonal price rise later in the year to more than cover the cost of storage plus an allowance for deterioration of stored shell eggs. If egg prices in the spring drop to low levels, the demand for eggs for processing and storage will be relatively strong. The reason is that these low prices would likely result in the raising of fewer flock replacements and consequently higher prices for stored eggs and egg products in the second half of the year. However, the expectation of a strong seasonal price rise for eggs, would increase the storage demand for eggs in the spring. It would also tend to raise springtime

egg prices, encourage the hatch of more egg-type chicks and therefore reduce the probable seasonal rise in prices. As the main hatching season progresses, more and more information becomes available as to the eventual number of replacement chickens that will be added to the laying flock in the fall. Since this permits a better appraisal of fall egg production and prices and also the probable extent of the spring to fall change in egg prices, the unfolding of the early season hatch has an important impact on spring prices.

Egg Product Stocks About
Back to Year-Earlier Level

In the second half of 1961, substantially higher prices than a year ago for frozen egg, particularly mixed whole egg, led to a depletion of inventories and a subsequent expansion in the production of liquid egg. The expansion by breakers was further encouraged because shell egg prices were well below the 1960 level. Although seasonally small, October-November output of liquid egg in 1961 was about double the year before. As a result of the large production in the last quarter of 1961, inventories of frozen whole egg and yolk had been built up to year-earlier levels by the beginning of 1962 and prices were lower than the year earlier. However, in the case of albumen, stocks on January 1 continued to run much below the 1960 levels and prices much higher.

Last year the Department of Agriculture contracted for $22\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds of dried egg between February 1 and July 12. This quantity represented about 3 percent of the concurrent production of shell eggs. The purchases under this program were distributed to needy persons through welfare agencies.

BROILERS

Broiler Prices Recover;
Production Cut Back

A rapid advance between mid-November and mid-December restored broiler prices close to year-earlier levels. This price recovery followed six months of extremely depressed prices and represented a somewhat delayed response to a reduction in broiler production. Between June and November, the U. S. monthly price received by producers stayed within a narrow range of 11.7 to 13.0 cents per pound, 4 to 5 cents below the year before and the lowest ever recorded. During this period, prices in Southern producing areas dropped as low as 10 cents per pound. In December, the average price received by U. S. producers for broilers had risen to 15.1 cents per pound from 12.2 cents in November and was close to the 15.5 cents of December 1960. Broiler prices have held steady since mid-December and on January 18 were generally at about 16 cents per pound in the South, about the same as a year ago.

One of the features of the 1961 broiler situation was the slowness of producers to reduce output in the face of historically low prices and the delay in price improvement once the cutback did occur. Broiler prices began to break in March as the number of broilers slaughtered in Federally inspected plants moved 12 percent above the 1960 level. Federally inspected slaughter continued

substantially above the year before through August, averaging almost 23 percent greater in May-August. In the next two months, output was greatly reduced although it still continued to exceed the year before. A further cutback occurred in November. Finally, the hatch associated with December slaughter (the October hatch) fell below the 1960 level -- the first time in 1961 that any measure of broiler output was lower than the year before. Federally inspected slaughter, liveweight, in 1961 as a whole was 16 percent greater than in 1960.

In the hope that prices would improve, broiler producers delayed the marketing of their birds during much of 1961. This was particularly noticeable between March and August. During this period, birds were marketed at heavier weights than in 1960; increases in the liveweight slaughtered exceeded the number slaughtered by 4 percent. Not only did this practice result in a greater output of broiler meat than would have otherwise been the case, but it also added to the feed cost per pound of broiler. However, lower costs for chicks more than offset this higher feed cost. In September and October the average weight of broilers began to drop closer to year-ago levels and with the recent improvement in broiler prices this trend can be expected to continue. It suggests that substantially fewer live broilers are currently being withheld from the market and probably this situation may tend to lend support to broiler prices at least over the near term.

Hatchery output (including eggs now in incubators) that will go into broiler production in the first quarter of 1962 has been at about the same level as a year ago. This suggests that first quarter market supplies of broilers may be about the same as in the first quarter of 1961. However, unless there is a substantial cutback in hatchery activity relative to 1961 over the next 3 or 4 months, low broiler prices are likely to reappear around mid-year. Eggs set for broiler-chick production in 22 important States in recent weeks gave no strong indication that such a downward adjustment was in the making. Setting in the week ending January 13 were 3 percent below a year ago; in the two preceding weeks they were slightly above.

Hatching Egg Supply Unlikely To Limit Broiler Output in Early 1962

The number of broiler breeders tested for pullorum disease between May and December 1961 was 9 percent more than in the same period of 1960. Because of this, the broiler hatching egg supply is unlikely to impose any limit on broiler production in the next few months. Over a longer period, however, there may be some reduction in the size of the Nation's broiler hatching flock and therefore in the supply of broiler hatching eggs. Like broilers, chick prices have been extremely depressed over the last six months. From May through November of 1961, the average price paid for broiler chicks has hovered around 9 cents a piece - 2 to 4 cents lower than in 1960. Although there are no estimates of prices received by producers for broiler hatching eggs for the country as a whole, some indication of the price situation is provided by data from Georgia.

Prices received by Georgia producers broke sharply in May and between August and November were more than 20 cents per dozen lower than in 1960. In response to extremely low prices for broiler chicks and hatching eggs, there has been a significant reduction in the number of pullet chicks placed for the replacement of broiler hatching egg flocks. Placements of pullet chicks by leading breeders averaged substantially below a year ago in the last 4 months of 1961. To have a severe effect on the broiler hatching egg supply, however, such a cutback would have to continue for several more months.

Recent cutbacks will probably begin to show up in March and April. At that time, the number of layers in broiler hatching egg supply flocks may be somewhat fewer than in 1961 (although no direct measure of this is available), partly due to a reduction in the number of new birds added to flocks but mostly because of heavier culling in response to low prices for eggs. Hatching egg prices will receive less support from table eggs which will likely be much lower in price in the first quarter of this year compared with 1961. In any case, the hatching egg supply is not likely to be a restrictive factor in broiler production until the last half of this year and only then a serious restriction if imputs of new birds into hatching egg flocks continue below last year's levels through the spring.

USDA Purchases Broilers

The Department of Agriculture ended its second young chicken buying program on December 7, 1961, after having acquired 37.7 million pounds of frozen cut-up broilers. The program began on July 19. The broilers were bought for use in the National School Lunch Program, which provides complete hot meals, daily, for an average of about 14 million children. Purchases represented about 5.6 servings per child. USDA purchased frozen cut-up broilers for the first time in March 1961, in a program designed in part to acquaint local school lunch managers with the product. In this earlier program the government acquired 7.1 million pounds.

National Broiler Advisory Committee Met in Washington on January 18-19

On January 18, an eight-man subcommittee of the National Broiler Advisory Committee presented to the full committee a possible broiler marketing program that could be developed on a nationwide basis if legislation were available. The program included recommendations for: (1) producer-based quotas with protection for the contractor, (2) producer bases related to 1960-61 production, and (3) the election of a 48-member administrative board.

The National Broiler Advisory Committee, formed in response to requests from leaders of the broiler industry, advises the Secretary on possible programs or legislation to stabilize conditions in the broiler industry. It first met in Washington on December 4-5, 1961.

Legislation had previously been introduced in Congress to remove broilers and broiler hatching eggs from the list of commodities which are ineligible for marketing orders under provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act

of 1937, as amended, and to authorize supply management provisions in a marketing order for poultry. Turkeys and turkey hatching eggs have already been made eligible for marketing orders by the Agricultural Act of 1961.

TURKEYS

Outlook for Fewer Turkeys in 1962

The disastrous experience of 1961 and the large price-depressing stocks currently on hand are likely to lead to a significant cutback in turkey production in 1962. In October, producers of turkey hatching eggs revealed plans to keep the same number of breeder hens of the heavy breeds but fewer of the light breeds. Among the heavies, increases in white feathered breeds were offset by declines in other heavies. This reflects a continuing shift to the more popular white feathered birds that has been evident in recent years. They offer growers an option in timing their marketings since these white feathered birds can be sold at a light weight competitive with Beltsvilles or carried to maturity. Finally, turkey fryers can often be produced with less feed by the use of heavy whites because feed conversion tends to be better at the early stages of maturity.

Extreme depression in turkey prices has continued since October and this leads to the probability that the cutback in the nation's turkey hatching egg flock will be somewhat larger than was intended in October. Some support for this expectation is provided by the number of breeder turkeys tested for pullorum disease under the National Turkey Improvement Plan in recent months. In the six months ending December 31, 1961, there were 2.8 million turkeys tested, 16 percent less than a year ago.

As of the beginning of 1962, producers reported plans to raise 11 percent fewer heavy breed turkeys and 19 percent fewer light breeds than in 1961. Over the last decade the intentions to raise heavy breed turkeys expressed in these reports have corresponded rather closely to the actual number raised; the notable exception was 1956, when farmers planned to expand numbers raised by 14 percent and actually increased output by 29 percent.

More Turkeys Produced, Consumed, and Stored at Depressed Prices in 1961

Federally inspected turkey slaughter in 1961 was a third greater than in 1960 in terms of liveweight. This great increase in output was accompanied by a drastic reduction in prices received by farmers. In the last half of 1961, when about 80 percent of the turkey crop was marketed, prices received by producers averaged 18.7 cents per pound compared with 24.9 cents during the same period a year earlier. Retail prices were also down sharply and at the lower price level, consumers bought substantially more turkeys than in 1960. In addition, Government purchases of turkey for school lunches between August 18 and November 3 totaled about 60 million pounds, roughly 4 percent of second half output. Apparent civilian consumption of ready-to-cook turkey on a per

capita basis in the last half of 1961 was about 1 pound greater than a year ago. Despite the huge expansion in the use of turkey, cold storage holdings at the beginning of 1962 were 266 million pounds, 106 million pounds above a year earlier and a record for the date.

Record large stocks of frozen turkey will probably hold prices below a year ago during most of the first half of 1962. But these lower prices are also likely to stimulate greater total consumption and as a result cold storage holdings will drop closer to year-ago levels as the year progresses. In the last quarter of 1961, consumption was roughly 20 percent greater than in the 1960 quarter, while prices to producers averaged 8 cents or 30 percent lower. Even so, much larger stocks of frozen turkey than a year ago are likely to be carried into July when the build-up in turkey storage usually begins.

If turkey production is cut back in 1962 in line with producers' intentions, prices during the main marketing season would be substantially higher than the extremely low prices of 1961 but below the 1957-59 level of about 24 cents per pound.

Public Hearing on Turkey Marketing Orders Reopened

A public hearing on the proposed national marketing orders for turkey hatching eggs and market turkeys as originally drafted was held as follows:

Richmond, Va.	November 20-22
Des Moines, Iowa	November 24-27
Las Vegas, Nev.	November 29-December 1
Oklahoma City, Okla.	December 4-6
Chicago, Ill.	December 8-9
Albany, N. Y.	December 12-13

During these sessions of the hearing various modifications of the original proposed orders, particularly the turkey order, were offered by industry witnesses. Since modifications were suggested, the Secretary of Agriculture has reopened the hearing so that all producers may have further opportunity to submit any additional evidence, data or views they may desire. The hearing will reconvene on January 29, at the Hotel Phillips in Kansas City, Mo. and continue as necessary through January 31.

Under provisions of the draft of the proposed marketing order incorporating modifications suggested and considered at the previous sessions of the hearing, supply management would be achieved through the use of one or a combination of the following two methods.

The first method establishes a total quantity of turkeys to be slaughtered by handlers. This total quantity, to be announced in advance, would then be apportioned among producers based on their marketing history. An individual producer allotment would represent the total quantity that could be acquired from each producer by one or more handlers. This method would not be used in 1962, nor would 1962 ever be used in computing producer-allocation bases or

producer-allotments. The earliest this method would be used would be in 1963. In 1963 and 1964 each producer's allotment would be based on his total marketings in 1959 or 1960 or 85 percent of his marketings in 1961, whichever is highest. Beginning in 1965, allotments would be based on the average of each producer's marketings during any three of the five preceding years according to his preference but not including 1962. Producers would also be allowed to transfer their allotments to other producers for the marketing year.

Method two, which could be used this year, requires handlers to set aside designated percentages of the turkeys they slaughter. The surplus turkeys would be pooled and disposed of. The proceeds of the disposition would then be distributed to producers through the same handlers.

Three groups will not be affected by the marketing order as now proposed:

(1) Growers who produce 1,800 pounds or less live weight of turkeys a year (approximately 100 birds)

(2) Growers who slaughter all their own turkeys (producer-handlers) if they do not slaughter more than 65,000 pounds liveweight of turkeys during the marketing year. At least 60,000 pounds of the 65,000 pounds must be their own production and they may have no additional production.

(3) Handlers who slaughter 7,000 pounds or less liveweight of turkeys a year (approximately 400 birds).

When turkeys are produced under contract, such as between a feed dealer or another who provide poults, feed, etc. and a farmer who provides facilities and services, each party to the contract would have an allocation and a vote as a producer. The volume represented by each contract would be allocated evenly among the parties to the contract.

The order, which would apply to the 48 contiguous States, also authorizes research and development projects to assist, improve or promote the marketing or distribution of turkeys. Financing of the order program would be accomplished through assessment of handlers at a rate not to exceed $0.20 per hundred pounds of processed turkey.

Table 1.--Number of layers on farms, rate of egg production, and total egg output on farms, monthly data, January 1955 to date

Item and year	Unit	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
						(a) Monthly average data							
Average number of layers on farms													
1955	Mil.	338	329	319	306	294	283	277	280	300	321	331	334
1956		332	325	316	305	295	286	282	289	307	323	332	336
1957		333	325	316	305	294	284	280	286	300	313	321	324
1958		321	314	307	299	290	284	282	288	301	315	324	329
1959		327	321	316	308	297	286	281	286	299	311	317	319
1960		316	309	302	295	288	282	276	276	284	294	301	306
1961		303	297	294	289	284	279	276	279	289	298	303	304
Eggs laid per 100 layers													
1955	Eggs	1,548	1,491	1,800	1,844	1,900	1,751	1,672	1,537	1,418	1,444	1,411	1,491
1956		1,561	1,585	1,832	1,839	1,891	1,746	1,695	1,589	1,457	1,497	1,466	1,566
1957		1,606	1,543	1,862	1,872	1,919	1,772	1,718	1,621	1,491	1,489	1,459	1,588
1958		1,664	1,537	1,806	1,861	1,933	1,796	1,757	1,660	1,530	1,564	1,548	1,632
1959		1,676	1,612	1,908	1,911	1,963	1,828	1,798	1,701	1,565	1,580	1,542	1,661
1960		1,719	1,667	1,851	1,872	1,969	1,843	1,816	1,736	1,601	1,600	1,560	1,648
1961		1,698	1,634	1,922	1,902	1,952	1,833	1,815	1,739	1,617	1,644	1,617	1,696
Total monthly egg production													
1955	Mil. cs.	14.5	13.6	15.9	15.7	15.5	13.8	12.8	12.0	11.8	12.9	13.0	13.8
1956		14.4	14.3	16.1	15.6	15.5	13.8	13.3	12.8	12.4	13.5	13.5	14.6
1957		14.9	13.9	16.3	15.9	15.7	14.0	13.3	12.9	12.4	13.0	13.0	14.3
1958		14.8	13.4	15.4	15.4	15.6	14.2	13.8	13.2	12.8	13.7	13.9	14.9
1959		15.2	14.4	16.7	16.3	16.2	14.5	14.1	13.5	13.0	13.6	13.6	14.7
1960		15.1	14.3	15.5	15.4	15.8	14.4	13.9	13.3	12.6	13.0	13.1	14.0
1961		14.3	13.5	15.7	15.3	15.4	14.2	13.9	13.5	13.0	13.6	13.6	14.3
						(b) First-of-month data							
Number of layers on hand													
1955	Mil.	344	332	325	312	300	287	279	275	286	313	328	335
1956		334	329	322	310	300	290	281	282	296	317	329	335
1957		337	328	321	310	300	289	279	280	292	309	317	324
1958		324	317	311	304	294	286	281	283	292	309	320	329
1959		330	324	319	312	303	291	281	282	291	306	315	319
1960		319	313	306	299	292	284	278	274	278	290	297	305
1961		306	299	295	292	286	281	277	275	282	295	301	304
1962		305											
Eggs laid per 100 layers													
1955	Eggs	48.7	51.1	55.4	60.7	62.2	60.3	56.6	51.2	47.9	46.6	46.6	47.6
1956		48.6	52.0	57.4	60.8	61.8	60.3	56.1	53.2	49.3	47.9	48.6	49.1
1957		51.8	51.9	58.3	61.9	63.0	60.8	57.3	53.5	51.0	48.4	47.8	49.6
1958		52.9	54.5	55.3	60.8	63.2	61.5	58.2	55.1	52.0	50.0	50.9	52.4
1959		52.9	55.2	59.9	63.2	64.0	62.6	59.3	56.6	53.1	51.3	50.7	52.2
1960		54.9	56.0	58.9	60.6	64.2	62.9	60.0	57.3	54.7	52.0	51.2	52.8
1961		53.6	55.9	60.8	63.2	63.6	62.3	59.8	57.3	54.9	52.9	53.3	54.5
1962		55.0											
Daily rate of egg production													
1955	Mil. eggs	168	170	180	190	187	173	158	141	137	146	153	160
1956		162	171	185	189	186	175	158	150	146	152	160	164
1957		175	170	187	192	189	176	160	150	149	150	152	161
1958		171	173	172	185	186	176	164	156	152	155	163	172
1959		175	179	191	198	194	182	167	159	155	157	160	166
1960		175	175	180	181	187	179	167	157	152	151	152	161
1961		164	167	180	185	182	175	166	158	155	156	161	166
1962		168											

Table 2.--Data relating to number of egg-type chickens on farm, 1961 to date

Division	Hens and pullets on farms January 1				Egg-type chicks hatched October-December				Eggs in incubators Jan. 1, 1962 as a percentage of year earlier
	1961	1962	Change		1960	1961	Change		
			Number	Percentage			Number	Percentage	
	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Pct.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Pct.	Pct.
New England	54,222	51,058	-3,164	- 6	4,034	4,725	+691	+17	-15
Middle Atlantic					7,147	7,315	+168	+ 2	-19
East North Central	55,575	53,700	-1,875	- 3	6,296	9,052	+2,756	+44	+12
West North Central	79,744	76,929	-2,815	- 4	1,828	2,398	+570	+31	+23
South Atlantic	48,060	50,364	+2,304	+ 5	8,773	10,510	+1,737	+20	-13
East South Central	54,787	58,255	+3,468	+ 6	3,051	4,710	1,659	+54	+ 8
West South Central					5,784	6,282	+498	+ 9	+ 1
Mountain	47,680	51,245	+3,565	+ 7	1,134	1,249	+115	+10	-50
Pacific					15,802	19,161	+3,359	+21	+11
United States	340,068	341,551	+1,483	+0.4	53,849	65,402	+11,553	+21	---

Table 3.--Chickens raised and number of layers on hand, with break-downs, 1950 to date

	Layers and potential layers on farms January 1				Chickens raised		Layers and potential layers on farms October 1			
	Hens	Pullets		Total	Total as reported	Percent of pullets among total 1/	Hens	Pullets		Total
		Laying	Not yet laying					Laying	Not yet laying	
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Pct.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
1950	137	255	32	424	620	63.5	189	141	142	472
1951	141	229	29	399	623	64.0	179	143	144	467
1952	136	231	30	397	561	66.0	172	142	117	431
1953	135	215	23	373	548	68.5	156	154	112	422
1954	116	231	24	371	540	71.5	154	168	104	427
1955	111	233	25	369	459	71.5	166	148	94	408
1956	122	212	27	361	471	73.0	151	167	92	410
1957	120	218	32	370	394	76.5	165	144	84	393
1958	129	195	32	356	421	79.0	152	157	97	406
1959	121	209	37	367	386	80.5	160	147	85	391
1960	127	193	32	352	332	81.0	168	121	85	374
1961	131	(306) 175	34	340	346	2/ 82.0	151	144	78	373
1962 3/		(305)	37	342						

1/ Computed, with allowance for sexed pullets among chick purchases.

2/ Intentions as of February 1960.

3/ Preliminary. Figures in parenthesis includes hens and pullets of laying age.

Table 4.--Egg prices, selected dates, 1960-62, with comparisons

Item	1960-61					1961-62			
	Oct. 14	Nov. 15	Dec. 15	Jan. 16	Feb. 15	Oct. 16	Nov. 15	Dec. 15	Jan.15
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
U. S. average price received by farmers, per dozen	43.8	46.1	44.6	38.6	39.4	37.0	36.0	35.0	
Iowa, prices received by farmers, per dozen 1/:									
Grade A, Large]	40	46-47	36	27-29	33-34	34-35	33	26-28	27-28
Grade A, Medium	35-36	34-37	28-30	25-26	27-29	23-24	22	20-22	20-22
New York, wholesale prices									
Extras, per dozen mixed colors 2/									
Large, 65 percent A	45-47	55½-57	45½-46½	40-41½	44-45½	42½-44	42½-43½	37½-38½	38-39
Medium, 55-60 percent A	41½-43½	46-47½	37-38	35½-36½	41-43	33-34	32-33	33-35	35-36
Minimum 10 pct. AA, per doz., white									
Large 3/	47-51	58-62	51-54	40½-43½	46-49½	45-49	46-50	40-44	40-44
Medium 3/	46-48	49-51	41-42	35-37	42-44	34-36	32½-34½	35-37	36½-38½
Small (pullets) 3/	36½-38½	39-41	35-36	31-32	38-40	25-26	26½-27½	29-30	31-32
Frozen egg, per pound 4/									
Mixed whole egg, spring pack	29½-31	33-34	32½-34	30¾-31½	32¼-33½	31-34	30-33	26¼-30	30-32
Yolk 5/	63-65	66-68	*	64-67	67-71	64-66	63-65	61-64	60-65
Albumen	8½-9½	9½-10½	10-11	8½-10	8½-9½	10-11	10¾-12	11¾-13¼	11¼-12½
Chicago									
Wholesale price, f.o.b. per dozen:									
Mixed colors, extras, Large	42½-43	54-55	42-43	35½-36	39-40	40½-41	36-37	34½-35	34½-35
Medium	40½-41	45-46	36-37	32½-33½	38-39	32-32½	27½-28½	31-31½	33-33½
Future contracts:									
September delivery (closing price)	35.40	36.65	35.40	35.40	38.25	33.70	33.15	32.25	33.25
San Francisco, price to retailers, per dozen, cartoned									
Grade AA, Large	53-57	55-62	57-64	49-56	45-55	47-53	45-51	45-51	46-52
Grade AA, Medium	48-53	52-61	53-64	44-50	41-49	41-48	40-47	42-49	42-49

1/"Mostly," except where otherwise stated.
2/ Midwestern.
3/ Nearby.
4/ Carlots, weekly price.
5/ Highest color quoted.

* Only local carlots reported.

Table 5.--Mid-month average prices received by farmers for eggs per dozen, 1955-61, and average 1955-59

(Includes data for cover chart)

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1955	32.6	40.2	40.1	36.1	34.1	34.3
1956	47.0	40.8	40.0	39.0	38.2	36.9
1957	33.9	33.4	31.2	31.2	29.6	29.8
1958	39.6	37.6	41.5	38.7	37.0	35.4
1959	37.1	36.2	34.3	28.5	25.4	25.4
Average: 1955-59	38.0	37.6	37.4	34.7	32.9	32.4
1960	30.4	29.8	32.8	36.3	33.1	31.5
1961	38.6	39.4	36.7	33.4	32.0	30.9

	July	August	September	October	November	December
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1955	35.9	41.0	45.5	44.1	44.0	47.7
1956	37.3	37.9	39.8	39.0	38.0	37.5
1957	33.0	37.1	41.1	44.1	46.2	44.9
1958	37.0	38.0	42.0	39.3	39.2	37.4
1959	30.6	31.3	33.2	32.0	31.8	31.4
Average: 1955-59	34.8	37.1	40.3	39.7	39.8	39.8
1960	32.0	34.7	39.0	43.8	46.1	44.6
1961	34.1	35.0	35.4	37.0	36.0	35.0

Table 6.--Egg production on farms, and production of liquid egg, by months, 1960-61

Month	Egg production on farms				
	1960		1961		
	As reported	As a percent of January	As reported	As a percentage	
				Of January	Of preceding year
	Mil. cases	Pct.	Mil. cases	Pct.	Pct.
January	15.1	100	14.3	100	95
February	14.3	95	13.5	95	94
February Adj.*	15.8	105	14.8	104	94
March	15.5	103	15.7	110	101
April	15.4	102	15.3	107	99
May	15.8	104	15.4	108	98
June	14.4	96	14.2	100	98
July	13.9	92	13.9	98	100
August	13.3	88	13.5	94	101
September	12.6	84	13.0	91	103
October	13.0	86	13.6	95	104
November	13.1	87	13.6	95	104
December	14.0	93	14.3	101	102
Total 1/	170.5		170.2		

Month	Production of liquid egg				
	1960		1961		
	As reported	As a percent of January	As reported	As a percentage	
				Of January	Of preceding year
	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Pct.
January	43.8	100	31.1	100	71
February	61.0	139	44.9	144	74
February Adj.*	67.1	153	49.4	159	74
March	56.9	130	66.9	215	117
April	55.1	126	75.5	243	137
May	100.5	230	99.1	319	99
June	88.8	203	93.2	300	105
July	55.7	127	55.7	179	100
August	47.5	108	41.9	135	88
September	28.5	65	30.5	98	107
October	19.9	46	31.2	100	156
November	10.5	24	31.2	100	297
December	14.2	32			
Total 1/	582.5				

1/ Totals obtained from unrounded data.
* Increased 10 percent to compensate for short month.

Table 7.--Frozen egg, by types: Stocks and New York wholesale prices per pound, 1955 to date, with comparisons

Item	Year	Unit	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Albumen														
Stocks on first of month	1955	Mil. lb.	25	21	20	25	37	50	54	54	47	37	30	23
	1956	do.	17	11	9	15	25	39	50	52	50	45	40	34
	1957	do.	28	26	24	26	33	43	53	56	52	46	39	32
	1958	do.	26	24	23	21	25	35	45	47	45	40	32	27
	1959	do.	22	19	18	20	27	33	40	39	36	33	29	24
	1960	do.	21	23	23	25	27	38	48	51	48	43	35	28
	1961	do.	22	19	17	17	20	26	29	29	27	23	20	16
	1962	do.	14											
Average prices, first full week of month	1955	Ct.	15¾	20	21	18¾	19	19½	21	20	21½	23½	23½	24¼
	1956	do.	27	28	27½	23¾	24¼	23¼	23	22¼	21¾	21	18¾	17¾
	1957	do.	16¼	15¼	14¾	14	14⅝	12½	12½	12	14	14	15	17
	1958	do.	16¼	13¾	13	13½	14⅝	13	13	11½	11	11¾	12¼	12
	1959	do.	11¼	11	10¾	9	10¼	10½	11	10½	10¼	9¾	9¾	9½
	1960	do.	9	8⅓	8	8⅓	10¼	9	8¼	7¼	7	9	9¾	10½
	1961	do.	9¾	9	9	8½	9	9	9¾	9¾	10	10¼	10½	12½
	1962	do.												
Yolk:														
Stocks on first of month	1955	Mil. lb.	18	16	17	23	32	43	50	49	46	41	35	29
	1956	do.	23	18	15	20	29	38	44	46	41	38	32	26
	1957	do.	20	17	15	17	23	29	35	39	36	31	26	21
	1958	do.	15	12	11	10	15	26	38	37	35	30	26	20
	1959	do.	16	12	11	15	25	33	43	42	39	34	30	25
	1960	do.	20	18	19	21	21	28	38	39	37	32	27	20
	1961	do.	15	13	12	14	17	25	30	30	29	27	24	21
	1962	do.	19											
Average prices, first full week of month 1/	1955	Ct.	53	53	58½	50¼	53	52	52	51	52½	54½	54	54
	1956	do.	54½	54½	53	50½	51¾	49½	51½	53	53½	53½	54½	54½
	1957	do.	53	52½	51½	49½	52	51½	52½	2/	52½	53½	54½	2/
	1958	do.	2/	53½	58½	62	61½	62	62	61	61	61½	61½	64
	1959	do.	61½	61¼	60½	53½	51¾	50	53	54½	54½	52½	52½	50½
	1960	do.	52	50½	56½	59	63	64	64½	64½	64	64	66½	2/
	1961	do.	2/	69	68½	60½	60½	64½	64½	64½	64½	65	65	66
	1962	do.	62											
Mixed whole:														
Stocks on first of month	1955	Mil. lb.	29	25	23	32	52	71	81	82	78	69	56	44
	1956	do.	29	19	15	22	35	56	69	71	69	63	54	44
	1957	do.	34	28	23	30	46	63	72	73	68	62	51	40
	1958	do.	29	23	21	17	23	35	46	50	48	44	33	24
	1959	do.	17	14	14	17	31	49	61	64	67	60	55	41
	1960	do.	33	30	33	33	37	50	65	71	68	61	49	36
	1961	do.	24	20	18	20	26	37	47	46	46	43	39	31
	1962	do.	26											
Average prices, first full week of month 3/	1955	Ct.	26	32¾	32½	28¼	29¼	28½	29	30	29½	30½	29	31
	1956	do.	34¼	33½	2/	31¼	33½	32	32	32	31¾	30¼	28½	28¼
	1957	do.	25¼	26½	26	26	26	25¾	24¾	26	28	29	30	32
	1958	do.	29¾	29	30½	31	31¾	30¾	31¾	29¾	30	29¼	30¾	31¼
	1959	do.	31	31¾	28¼	24¾	24¼	24¼	25½	25	24¼	23¾	24¼	23½
	1960	do.	24¾	23	25¼	27¼	30½	29½	27¼	25½	27½	30½	32½	34⅜
	1961	do.	31¼	32½	32	30½	31⅓	32½	36	36½	32½	32½	32½	31
	1962	do.	28											

1/ Highest color quoted.
2/ Insufficient wholesale sales to report prices.
3/ "Spring pack" whenever quoted separately.

"Unclassified" frozen egg is not included in this table.

Table 8.--Shell eggs: Storage stocks, first-of-month, United States, 1950 to date; weekly, 35 cities, February 1961 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases
					(a) Monthly, United States							
1950	110	380	735	1,296	2,147	3,412	3,667	3,163	2,568	1,558	502	61
1951	34	75	159	309	973	2,083	2,427	2,270	1,615	958	527	230
1952	141	238	942	1,596	2,184	3,184	3,357	2,728	2,169	1,709	1,000	393
1953	153	120	248	375	816	1,431	1,513	1,199	827	494	288	137
1954	89	73	133	442	728	1,348	1,639	1,435	1,031	833	636	325
1955	193	235	258	479	1,183	2,088	2,292	2,244	1,680	1,140	804	333
1956	111	299	306	309	638	1,200	1,453	1,259	1,020	727	616	525
1957	320	328	519	932	1,208	1,719	1,812	1,507	1,174	895	552	302
1958	209	171	105	79	322	705	852	712	494	290	207	140
1959	53	57	52	107	532	1,004	1,054	888	739	554	467	297
1960	188	304	345	181	299	753	1,110	1,029	746	483	269	96
1961	76	80	49	49	78	238	365	314	280	225	145	83
1962	37											
					(b) Weekly, 35 cities							
Weeks	1962	1961										
First	19	50	18	17	40	172	285	250	220	184	110	55
Second	18	42	22	21	57	197	274	241	218	158	98	47
Third		29	21	22	82	237	266	228	213	146	81	32
Fourth		19	23	28	109	278	262	220	201	132	66	23
Fifth					146		256			121		

Table 9.--Frozen egg: Storage stocks, first-of-month, United States, 1950 to date; weekly, 35 cities, February 1961 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
					(a) Monthly, United States							
1950	54	55	73	117	155	180	188	175	155	133	104	76
1951	47	31	33	62	109	163	190	191	176	151	122	95
1952	67	53	61	84	111	146	166	163	144	124	95	72
1953	50	35	42	65	99	132	160	153	133	110	87	61
1954	42	38	42	92	136	167	186	181	161	139	118	95
1955	75	66	63	84	126	171	194	195	180	155	128	101
1956	74	51	42	61	95	140	172	177	168	152	132	109
1957	87	75	66	78	108	140	167	177	165	147	124	99
1958	75	64	60	53	68	101	134	140	134	117	94	73
1959	57	47	46	55	85	119	149	152	149	135	119	96
1960	79	75	78	81	90	122	157	166	158	140	114	87
1961	64	54	49	54	67	92	113	113	108	100	87	70
1962	61											
					(b) Weekly, 35 cities							
Weeks	1962	1961										
First	31	26	24	24	29	38	51	53	54	50	44	37
Second	29	26	24	25	30	40	52	53	53	49	42	36
Third		25	24	26	32	45	53	54	52	48	40	33
Fourth		25	24	27	34	48	53	54	52	47	39	32
Fifth					36		53			46		

Table 10.--Broiler-type chicks hatched compared with young chickens slaughtered under Federal inspection, 1960 to date

Month	Broiler-type chicks hatched lagged 2 months					Young chickens slaughtered under Federal inspection					
				Percentage change from year earlier		Number			Liveweight		
	1960	1961	1962	1961	1962	1960	1961	Percentage change from 1960	1960	1961	Percentage change from 1960
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Pct.	Pct.	Mil.	Mil.	Pct.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Pct.
January	129.7	144.2	142.5	+11	-1	105.0	119.7	+14	353.7	411.7	+16
February	141.5	157.9	155.7	+12	-1	105.5	105.4	-	348.7	354.8	+ 2
March	159.1	167.5		+ 5		120.7	135.7	+12	396.7	462.7	+17
April	159.5	173.0		+ 8		125.4	143.2	+14	420.1	497.5	+18
May	176.8	209.1		+18		137.1	170.9	+25	460.9	581.1	+26
June	172.9	216.3		+25		142.8	180.7	+26	471.3	610.8	+30
July	195.1	212.8		+ 9		138.1	167.5	+21	446.9	567.7	+27
August	185.3	196.5		+ 6		162.1	173.7	+ 7	525.0	586.2	+12
September	175.7	187.4		+ 7		140.9	150.4	+ 7	474.3	512.7	+ 8
October	155.5	170.4		+10		130.2	150.5	+16	450.1	532.2	+18
November	140.0	143.5		+ 3		113.9	119.7	+ 5	399.5	423.5	+ 6
December	143.4	137.3		- 4		111.9			389.6		
Total	1,934.7	2,115.9		+ 9		1,533.6			5,136.8		

Table 11.--Prices of broiler-type chicks per 100, total United States and Georgia compared with Georgia hatching egg price, 1960 to date

Month	Broiler-type chicks						Georgia broiler hatching eggs 3/		
	United States 1/			Georgia 2/					
	1960	1961	Change from 1960	1960	1961	Change from 1960	1960	1961	Change from 1960
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
January	10.8	12.6	+1.8	10.5	12.8	+2.30	66.25	76.00	+ 9.75
February	10.4	12.4	+2.0	9.2	12.4	+3.20	63.25	75.75	+12.50
March	9.99	12.1	+2.11	8.6	12.0	+3.40	58.00	72.80	+14.80
April	11.4	11.2	- .2	11.0	10.2	- .80	64.50	66.50	+ 2.00
May	12.0	9.63	-2.37	12.0	9.63	-2.37	69.20	55.40	-13.80
June	11.8	9.20	-2.60	11.5	9.20	-2.30	69.75	54.00	-15.75
July	11.7	9.33	-2.37	11.5	9.33	-2.17	70.00	56.50	-13.50
August	12.4	9.02	-3.38	12.8	9.02	-3.78	73.80	52.80	-21.00
September	12.8	8.40	-4.40	12.8	8.40	-4.40	75.00	47.75	-27.25
October	12.6	8.74	-3.86	12.7	8.74	-3.96	74.00	48.50	-25.50
November	12.7	9.00	-3.70	12.8	9.00	-3.80	74.60	52.00	-22.60
December	12.7	9.39	-3.31	12.8	8.9	-3.90	75.25	55.25	-20.00
Simple average	11.77	10.08	-1.69	11.5	9.96	-1.54	69.47	59.44	-10.03

1/ Monthly price as of first day of each month.
2/ As of the 15th of the month.
3/ Simple average of weekly average data for all hatching eggs, reported by Georgia Crop Reporting Service.

Table 12.--Broilers: Price per pound, selected areas, January 1955 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual weighted average
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
	(a) U. S. mid-month average price received by farmers, live												
1955	24.4	25.4	29.7	28.4	27.0	27.2	26.5	26.9	25.2	22.0	21.2	19.4	25.2
1956	20.6	21.4	21.9	20.8	21.1	20.2	21.4	19.6	18.2	17.2	16.8	16.6	19.6
1957	18.0	19.5	19.5	18.8	19.3	20.7	21.4	20.7	18.1	17.0	16.9	16.4	18.9
1958	19.9	20.4	21.4	19.4	20.3	21.1	19.3	17.6	16.3	15.8	15.8	15.1	18.5
1959	17.8	16.8	16.9	16.3	15.8	15.8	16.1	15.6	15.4	14.9	14.8	17.4	16.1
1960	17.1	17.6	18.0	17.4	17.5	17.6	17.7	16.6	15.8	15.8	15.7	15.5	16.9
1961	16.5	17.6	16.8	15.1	14.4	12.8	12.6	13.0	11.7	12.0	12.2	15.1	*14.2
	(b) Del-Mar-Va, average price, live 1/												
1955	25.2	26.4	30.0	31.7	25.2	28.0	27.9	27.8	26.9	20.7	18.7	19.5	
1956	21.2	22.7	23.1	20.4	21.1	19.0	23.2	19.7	18.5	17.9	16.7	17.4	
1957	18.0	20.6	21.8	20.2	19.3	21.8	22.3	22.0	19.1	17.2	16.7	16.0	
1958	18.6	21.0	22.2	19.3	21.8	22.2	20.2	18.6	16.3	15.8	16.9	15.0	
1959	17.3	16.9	16.9	17.0	17.2	16.2	17.7	16.4	16.9	15.2	15.0	19.9	
1960	17.0	18.2	20.0	18.1	17.6	18.2	20.1	18.0	17.0	15.9	17.8	15.8	
1961	17.4	19.3	17.5	15.9	15.2	12.8	14.0	13.4	12.4	12.6	12.5	15.2	
1962	16.7												
	(c) North Georgia, price at farm, live 1/												
1955	22.0	23.7	28.1	29.9	26.0	26.5	24.3	26.0	25.0	21.0	21.1	18.7	
1956	21.3	21.1	21.0	19.6	20.0	18.2	21.5	18.7	16.5	16.0	16.3	15.1	
1957	17.0	19.7	19.7	19.0	17.5	20.0	20.0	20.0	17.5	15.7	15.4	16.1	
1958	17.1	19.0	21.0	19.2	20.0	20.0	19.8	17.0	15.6	15.2	16.1	14.2	
1959	14.6	15.1	15.5	15.8	14.9	14.5	15.5	14.6	14.4	13.8	14.0	16.2	
1960	15.6	17.3	18.3	17.5	17.3	16.8	17.2	16.7	15.4	14.7	14.9	14.6	
1961	15.4	16.7	16.0	15.0	13.0	11.0	12.0	13.0	10.6	10.6	14.0	13.8	
	(d) San Joaquin Valley of California, monthly average prices paid at ranch, live 2/												
1955	25.2	26.4	31.5	30.0	29.5	29.5	28.1	29.0	27.4	22.4	21.2	19.8	
1956	21.0	21.3	21.6	21.6	21.9	22.6	23.9	21.8	20.6	18.3	16.5	19.5	
1957	21.0	20.3	22.2	20.3	20.6	22.0	22.0	22.4	19.9	16.5	17.1	17.0	
1958	20.8	20.9	23.9	21.0	21.2	22.0	20.5	19.1	16.3	15.9	17.3	15.5	
1959	18.6	18.5	18.8	16.9	18.0	18.6	18.8	18.8	16.7	15.0	16.0	17.4	
1960	18.0	18.7	20.4	20.2	19.0	18.9	19.3	18.5	17.5	16.8	16.8	16.7	
1961	17.5	18.8	16.0	17.5	14.9	13.8	13.6	14.0	12.9	13.1	13.4		
	(e) Chicago, ready-to-cook (ice-packed), monthly average price 3/												
1955	38.7	40.0	45.9	44.7	43.1	42.9	41.5	42.3	39.3	34.8	34.0	32.0	
1956	34.0	34.8	35.3	33.6	34.1	32.3	34.5	32.2	30.3	28.7	28.3	26.8	
1957	29.5	31.9	31.5	30.9	31.2	33.6	34.2	33.3	29.6	27.9	27.9	27.4	
1958	32.8	32.7	34.5	31.8	32.7	33.8	31.7	29.3	27.4	26.4	26.6	25.3	
1959	29.2	28.7	28.7	27.9	27.1	26.9	27.3	26.6	26.4	25.8	25.1	28.9	
1960	28.8	29.9	30.5	29.3	29.2	29.2	29.6	28.2	27.0	26.8	26.5	26.1	
1961	27.9	29.4	28.2	25.8	25.8	24.1	22.0	22.6	21.5	21.7	22.2		
	(f) New York, ready-to-cook (ice-packed), wholesale lots, monthly average price 4/												
1955	43.8	43.7	48.3	46.7	44.2	45.2	44.6	45.2	43.0	36.6	36.3	36.3	
1956	35.8	37.4	37.6	35.4	36.1	35.2	38.4	34.5	33.2	31.6	30.8	30.3	
1957	32.7	33.9	33.9	32.8	33.7	35.7	37.4	32.8	32.5	30.5	30.0	29.5	
1958	34.8	35.2	36.2	33.4	34.4	35.5	33.0	30.9	28.8	28.0	27.8	26.9	
1959	30.9	30.3	29.5	29.0	28.2	28.6	29.3	28.1	28.5	27.4	27.2	30.8	
1960	30.8	30.8	31.8	29.9	30.8	30.7	31.7	29.9	28.6	27.9	28.0	26.6	
1961	29.9	31.0	29.3	27.1	25.8	24.0	23.7	24.7	23.4	23.8	23.4	27.7	

*Simple average
1/ First full week of month.
2/ 2¼ pounds and over.
3/ 1¼ - 3¼ pounds.
4/ 2-3 pounds prior to 1959; 1959, 2-3½ pounds ("mostly" price)

Table 13.--Pullet chick placements for broiler hatchery supply flocks: Sales as reported by leading breeders, 1957 to date 1/

	Actual numbers						Percentage of preceding year, domestic sales		
	Total sales including exports		Domestic sales						
	1957	1958	1958	1959	1960	1961	1959	1960	1961
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Percent	Percent	Percent
January	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.9	102	79	125
February	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.3	1.9	2.4	104	86	122
March	2.5	3.1	3.0	3.2	2.7	3.7	107	83	138
April	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.2	3.9	110	90	121
May	2.9	3.6	3.5	2.9	3.5	3.3	81	123	94
June	2.1	3.4	3.2	2.4	3.3	2.8	74	138	84
July	1.7	3.1	2.9	2.3	2.1	2.4	79	93	112
August	1.4	2.7	2.5	1.7	2.1	2.3	69	122	108
September	1.9	2.7	2.5	1.5	2.4	2.0	58	164	84
October	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.0	2.6	2.0	81	128	76
November	1.9	2.2	2.0	1.7	2.0	1.9	83	115	95
December	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.4	80	103	86
Total	25.9	33.1	31.4	26.9	29.0		86	107	

	Cumulation of domestic sales relevant to breeder flock of given month 2/						
	Actual number				Percentage of preceding year		
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1960	1961	1962
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Percent	Percent	Percent
January	22.4	20.2	20.4	22.5	90	101	110
February	23.1	19.8	21.3	22.7	86	108	107
March	23.4	19.5	21.9	22.3	83	112	102
April	22.4	18.0	21.2	20.5	80	118	97
May	21.2	16.0	19.6	18.0	76	122	92
June	19.6	14.6	18.0		75	123	
July	18.6	14.2	17.0		76	120	
August	18.9	14.6	18.6		77	127	
September	20.0	16.1	20.4		81	127	
October	20.3	18.2	21.3		89	117	
November	20.2	19.5	21.5		96	111	
December	20.5	19.9	21.9		97	110	

1/ Includes expected pullet replacements from eggs during the preceding month at the rate of 125 pullet chicks per case of eggs. Data as reported by the leading primary breeders of broiler replacement stock. 2/ Totals obtained from unrounded data; sums of domestic chick sales 5-12 months previously. For example, the entry of 21.3 million for October 1961 is the sum of the October 1960 -- May 1961 entries for "Domestic Sales" in the upper part of the table.

Table 14.--Turkeys: Storage stocks, number raised and sold, and prices received by farmers, 1940 to date

Year	Jan. 1 storage stocks	Turkeys raised, by breed type: Heavy	Turkeys raised, by breed type: Light	Turkeys raised, by breed type: Total	Turkeys sold from farms: Number	Turkeys sold from farms: Weight	Dec. 31 storage stocks	Average civilian consumption, ready-to-cook equivalent	Prices received by farmers, per pound, liveweight: Weighted average, calendar year	Prices received by farmers, per pound, liveweight: Simple average: Calendar year	Simple average: Year beginning Oct.	Simple average: 4 months Oct. through following Jan.
	Mil. lb.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.
1940	52			33.8	33.6	506	61	2.9	15.2	14.0	15.6	15.4
1941	61			32.6	30.9	491	50	2.9	19.9	16.8	19.9	20.1
1942	50			32.5	32.1	523	36	3.0	27.5	21.6	28.3	27.4
1943	36			31.8	29.9	485	37	2.7	32.7	29.6	31.2	32.1
1944	37			35.1	34.3	577	73	2.7	33.9	31.6	33.4	33.6
1945	73			42.9	41.0	715	108	3.5	33.7	33.3	32.2	32.9
1946	108			40.1	41.0	740	128	3.7	36.3	33.2	32.0	35.6
1947	128			34.0	34.9	634	83	3.6	36.5	31.9	38.5	37.2
1948	83			31.5	30.0	549	51	3.1	46.8	41.0	41.0	47.4
1949	51			41.3	39.8	748	127	3.3	35.2	38.0	31.9	34.0
1950	127	1/39.1	1/5.3	44.4	43.6	808	110	4.1	32.9	31.5	34.6	33.1
1951	110	1/42.1	1/11.2	53.3	51.7	927	107	4.4	37.5	35.9	34.8	37.6
1952	107	1/44.3	1/18.1	62.3	62.1	1,049	147	4.7	33.6	33.8	33.0	33.7
1953	147	43.4	16.4	59.8	59.1	999	122	4.8	33.7	33.1	31.8	33.7
1954	122	48.5	19.2	67.7	66.9	1,149	121	5.3	28.8	30.4	29.2	28.1
1955	121	48.8	16.8	65.7	64.8	1,079	95	5.0	30.2	29.7	29.9	30.5
1956	95	65.1	13.7	76.8	75.0	1,247	162	5.2	27.2	28.9	24.8	26.6
1957	162	68.1	13.4	81.4	80.8	1,348	177	5.9	23.4	24.0	24.7	23.1
1958	177	67.2	12.3	79.6	78.3	1,338	162	5.9	23.9	24.7	22.9	23.5
1959	162	68.7	15.8	84.5	84.3	1,432	149	6.3	23.9	23.4	25.5	26.2
1960	149	74.4	10.3	84.7	83.4	1,488	160	6.3	25.4	25.6	22.7	25.9
1961 2/	160	94.3	12.5	106.9			266	7.4		20.7		
1962 2/	266											

1/ Derived.
2/ Preliminary.

Table 15.--Turkey: Indicators of size of crop, early January

Item	Volume current season as a percentage of year before			
	Beltsville type turkeys	White-feathered heavy turkeys	Bronze turkeys	All turkeys
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Hatchings September-December 1961	45	101	49	74
Eggs in incubators January 1, 1962	50	99	38	62
Breeders tested, July 1 through December 31	56	101	79	84
Intentions (October 1) on size of January 1 breeder flock 1/	76	118	92	97
Intentions to raise turkeys 1962	81	97	85	88

1/ On February 13 information will be available on the January 1 number of breeder hens on farms.

Table 16.--Turkeys: Storage stocks monthly, United States, 1950 to date and weekly, 35 cities, February 1961 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
	(a) First-of-month, United States											
1950	127	138	129	113	93	77	64	47	37	43	77	108
1951	110	117	101	80	60	48	39	30	25	42	83	109
1952	107	116	107	93	72	63	56	46	44	71	142	158
1953	147	143	118	92	72	60	53	44	46	69	126	135
1954	122	125	109	97	79	69	57	48	51	78	141	147
1955	121	124	111	93	71	60	52	45	48	77	144	129
1956	95	96	83	64	49	41	36	36	53	98	197	194
1957	162	170	150	137	109	98	92	90	102	149	241	220
1958	177	179	154	131	105	84	80	79	104	161	255	208
1959	162	160	141	112	87	68	65	67	87	134	220	183
1960	149	142	124	105	87	74	67	71	113	186	282	210
1961	160	173	152	126	108	94	106	128	189	270	382	318
1962	266											
	(b) Weekly, 35 cities											
Weeks 1/	1962	1961										
First	124	72	72	63	54	47	46	60	85	122	181	152
Second	128	80	70	61	51	46	47	66	91	130	186	157
Third		78	69	59	50	44	48	73	100	143	160	148
Fourth		76	67	56	49	44	51	78	113	155	139	128
Fifth		75			47		55			169		

1/ Holdings on successive Monday of each week.

Table 17.--Turkey poults: Monthly hatchings in commercial hatcheries, available data, and calendar year totals of turkeys raised, United States, September 1953 to date

Year beginning September 1	Poults hatched												Turkeys raised 1/
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
	(a) All turkeys												
1953-54	0.5	0.4	0.7	1.7	3.0	5.0	11.2	16.2	16.7	10.8	3.9	1.4	67.7
1954-55	.7	.7	1.2	2.2	2.6	3.8	8.9	14.6	17.2	11.6	4.3	1.5	65.7
1955-56	.6	.5	.9	1.9	2.9	5.7	12.4	17.8	19.6	13.4	5.3	1.8	76.8
1956-57	.7	.7	1.5	3.1	4.3	6.7	13.2	18.8	20.0	13.2	4.8	1.6	81.4
1957-58	.6	.5	1.0	2.1	3.3	5.6	12.1	17.3	19.3	14.1	6.5	2.0	79.6
1958-59	1.1	1.2	1.8	2.8	4.0	6.0	13.3	18.5	19.9	14.2	6.3	2.2	84.5
1959-60	1.2	1.3	1.9	2.7	3.8	7.8	14.9	17.7	17.7	13.2	6.7	2.9	84.7
1960-61	1.6	1.9	2.6	4.4	6.2	10.1	18.4	21.5	21.9	15.6	7.6	3.0	2/106.9
1961-62	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.7									
	(b) Light-breed turkeys												
1953-54	.4	.4	.7	1.3	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.3	3.3	3.0	2.4	1.3	19.2
1954-55	.7	.7	1.0	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.8	2.4	2.6	2.2	1.2	16.8
1955-56	.4	.3	.5	.9	.9	.8	1.0	1.6	2.4	2.5	2.2	1.1	13.7
1956-57	.4	.3	.7	1.1	1.0	.8	1.1	1.6	2.4	2.3	1.9	.9	13.4
1957-58	.2	.2	.3	.6	.8	1.0	1.1	1.6	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.1	12.3
1958-59	.5	.5	.7	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.8	2.0	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.1	15.8
1959-60	.4	.3	.4	.6	.6	.8	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.1	10.3
1960-61	.6	.5	.6	.9	.9	.8	1.1	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.0	2/12.5
1961-62	.3	.2	.3	.3									
	(c) All heavy-breed turkeys												
1953-54	3/	3/	.1	.3	1.2	3.4	9.4	13.9	13.4	7.7	1.4	0.1	48.5
1954-55	3/	.1	.2	.5	1.2	2.7	7.8	12.8	14.8	9.0	2.1	.3	48.8
1955-56	.1	.2	.4	1.0	2.0	4.9	11.4	16.3	17.2	11.0	3.1	.7	63.1
1956-57	.3	.4	.8	2.0	3.3	5.8	12.1	17.2	17.6	11.0	2.9	.7	68.1
1957-58	.3	.4	.7	1.5	2.5	4.6	10.9	15.8	17.2	11.9	4.5	.9	67.2
1958-59	.5	.7	1.1	1.7	2.4	4.6	11.5	16.5	17.4	11.9	4.4	1.1	68.7
1959-60	.8	1.0	1.6	2.1	3.2	6.9	13.9	16.6	16.1	11.5	5.0	1.7	74.4
1960-61	1.0	1.4	2.0	3.5	5.3	9.3	17.3	20.0	20.0	13.7	5.8	1.9	2/94.3
1961-62	1.2	1.3	1.7	2.4									
	(d) Light-feathered heavy-breed turkeys												
1955-56	4/	4/	4/	4/	.9	1.2	1.9	3.0	3.7	2.8	1.6	.7	15.8
1956-57	.3	.4	.6	.9	1.1	1.1	1.6	2.5	3.3	2.6	1.3	.6	14.9
1957-58	.3	.3	.5	.7	.8	.9	1.3	2.2	3.0	2.4	1.6	.8	13.9
1958-59	.5	.6	.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.0	2.8	3.7	3.1	2.1	1.0	19.2
1959-60	.8	.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.5	2.7	3.4	3.8	3.4	2.3	1.3	22.3
1960-61	.9	1.1	1.3	1.9	2.2	2.5	4.6	4.9	5.5	4.7	3.0	1.7	2/32.5
1961-62	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.8									
	(e) Other heavy-breed turkeys												
1955-56	4/	4/	4/	4/	1.1	3.8	9.5	13.3	13.5	8.2	1.5	3/	47.2
1956-57	3/	3/	.2	1.1	2.2	4.7	10.4	14.7	14.3	8.4	1.6	.1	52.9
1957-58	3/	.1	.2	.8	1.7	3.7	9.6	13.5	14.1	9.5	2.9	.1	52.2
1958-59	3/	.1	.3	.6	1.3	3.5	9.5	13.7	13.6	8.8	2.3	.1	49.5
1959-60	3/	.1	.4	.9	1.9	5.4	11.3	13.2	12.3	8.1	2.7	.4	52.1
1960-61	.1	.3	.7	1.6	3.1	6.8	12.7	15.1	14.5	9.1	2.8	.3	2/61.9
1961-62	.2	.2	.4	.6									

1/ In calendar year beginning January. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 0.05 million. 4/ Reported series began January 1956.

Table 18.--Turkey prices, per pound: Selected series, January 1956 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly average
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
	(a) Average farm price, mid-month (live), United States												
1956	30.6	31.0	31.3	30.8	30.6	29.1	28.6	28.3	26.7	25.9	25.9	27.8	27.2
1957	26.6	25.3	25.5	25.8	24.2	23.3	21.8	22.7	22.9	22.3	23.5	24.5	23.4
1958	22.0	24.6	26.7	26.7	27.3	25.5	24.5	24.8	23.7	23.9	23.0	23.3	23.9
1959	23.8	24.4	23.4	22.4	22.2	22.1	22.2	21.7	22.4	22.4	24.9	29.5	23.9
1960	27.8	26.0	26.8	27.5	26.1	24.1	23.2	23.7	24.5	25.6	25.9	26.6	25.4
1961	25.4	23.7	23.6	22.1	21.5	20.5	19.5	19.8	18.4	17.4	18.4	18.6	*20.7
	(b) Live, heavy-type young toms, San Joaquin Valley, California, by months												
1956	30.3	---	---	---	---	28.8	26.7	25.4	24.7	23.5	24.8	27.7	---
1957	26.5	---	---	---	21.9	19.8	17.2	20.4	20.4	18.7	19.5	19.2	---
1958	19.1	---	---	---	24.1	22.2	21.4	22.3	19.7	20.0	19.0	21.1	---
1959	24.2	---	---	---	22.6	25.4	23.6	20.5	21.6	22.2	26.0	31.2	---
1960	28.5	27.2	---	25.2	24.7	23.1	22.2	22.7	23.1	24.6	23.9	25.4	---
1961	23.3	21.4	21.2	19.4	19.1	18.0	17.6	18.4	16.2	16.3	18.0		
	(c) Live, heavy-type hens, San Joaquin Valley, California, by months												
1956	32.8	---	---	---	32.0	28.4	26.6	27.1	27.6	26.4	25.4	26.2	---
1957	---	---	---	---	23.6	20.8	20.1	21.3	21.9	21.6	23.8	26.2	---
1958	23.8	---	---	---	31.5	27.4	25.5	25.5	23.3	24.3	22.9	23.2	---
1959	23.6	---	---	---	23.7	23.3	21.4	21.3	22.6	23.5	27.6	34.5	---
1960	29.1	---	---	29.6	26.7	24.6	22.7	24.0	25.0	27.3	28.2	33.1	---
1961	25.8	25.4	25.0	26.6	21.5	20.8	20.0	20.6	18.4	18.4	20.4		
	(d) Frozen eviscerated toms, heaviest weights quoted, New York City, by months												
1956	44.5	54.0	55.8	58.6	63.1	64.2	66.0	53.0	54.1	46.0	44.2	48.6	---
1957	47.9	44.8	45.3	44.3	44.3	43.5	40.5	39.8	39.9	38.1	40.1	40.3	42.4
1958	39.8	39.7	39.5	40.2	42.5	43.0	41.9	41.0	40.6	41.6	40.5	40.8	40.9
1959	43.8	45.2	39.5	40.2	47.4	53.6	53.2	49.5	51.4	48.4	48.2	48.2	47.4
1960	47.1	46.0	47.1	48.4	48.2	46.6	43.7	41.9	42.5	41.8	42.1	41.2	44.7
1961	40.7	46.0	39.1	38.0	37.8	35.9	35.0	36.0	35.7	35.2	34.3	34.4	37.3
	(e) Frozen eviscerated hens, 12-14 pounds, New York City, by months												
1956	50.5	50.4	51.0	52.3	54.3	51.9	46.6	45.2	44.1	44.3	43.3	43.7	48.1
1957	41.5	39.6	42.5	---	44.0	---	---	37.7	38.1	38.7	41.7	44.7	33.5
1958	43.5	44.6	48.6	---	---	47.8	42.0	42.0	40.3	41.1	40.6	39.6	---
1959	40.1	40.6	48.6	---	38.4	38.1	36.7	36.3	36.9	38.9	43.0	49.2	---
1960	49.2	49.0	49.6	51.0	48.0	42.4	38.6	39.2	40.3	42.8	43.9	46.6	45.0
1961	40.7	49.0	43.6	39.5	38.0	34.9	33.1	34.8	32.8	33.5	34.2	33.8	37.3
	(f) Live, Beltsville Small Whites, Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, by months												
1956	29.5	32.5	32.0	29.7	29.8	28.2	26.4	26.6	25.1	26.0	25.8	26.9	---
1957	25.5	26.2	25.8	26.0	24.3	23.0	22.9	23.7	23.2	23.8	26.7	27.4	---
1958	24.9	28.6	30.8	29.3	29.6	27.4	24.4	25.0	24.3	25.5	25.7	24.3	---
1959	23.4	25.4	23.2	21.5	22.2	22.6	20.8	20.0	20.0	21.7	26.0	28.8	---
1960	24.8	30.0	28.2	27.8	27.2	23.8	22.9	24.2	25.0	28.2	26.4	25.3	26.1
1961	23.2	24.1	23.2	21.6	21.1	19.3	18.1	18.8	17.8	16.5	19.0	18.6	20.1
	(g) Live, heavy-type toms, Iowa, by months												
1956	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	26.9	24.6	23.9	24.6	---	---
1957	---	---	---	---	---	---	19.6	20.6	20.5	19.3	21.0	---	---
1958	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	23.6	21.6	21.5	20.2	---	---
1959	---	---	---	---	---	23.2	24.5	20.7	23.0	22.4	25.1	---	---
1960	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	23.8	24.2	24.3	24.1	---	---
1961	---	---	---	---	---	---	16.1	17.2	14.6	14.3	14.4	---	---
	(h) Live, heavy-type hens, Iowa, by months												
1956	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	27.7	26.6	27.6	27.1	---	---
1957	---	---	---	---	---	---	21.9	22.7	23.1	23.5	26.1	---	---
1958	---	---	---	---	---	---	25.8	27.7	25.2	26.2	24.0	---	---
1959	---	---	---	---	---	22.7	21.7	22.0	23.0	23.9	26.1	---	---
1960	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	25.4	26.4	28.5	29.0	---	---
1961	---	---	---	---	---	---	18.2	19.3	16.3	16.2	16.4	---	---

*Simple average

Table 19.--Turkey breeders: Testings, intentions, January 1 numbers, and subsequent numbers of turkeys raised; available data, by breed types, 1945 to date

Year	Turkeys tested under NPIP: 12 months ending, July 1	Turkeys tested under NPIP: 6 months ending Jan. 1	Intentions to keep breeders, Jan. 1 1/	Breeders on farms, Jan. 1: As reported	Breeders on farms, Jan. 1: As percent of previous year	Turkeys raised: As reported	Turkeys raised: Per Jan. 1 breeder
	Million	Million	Percent	Million	Percent	Million	Number
			(a) All turkeys				
1945				4.5	107	42.9	9.5
1946				4.8	107	40.1	8.3
1947				3.8	78	34.0	9.0
1948				2.5	67	31.5	12.4
1949				3.1	124	41.3	13.1
1950				3.3	104	44.4	13.6
1951				3.2	98	53.3	16.7
1952				3.7	115	62.3	16.9
1953	2.7	2.1		3.2	86	59.8	18.9
1954	3.0	2.2		3.1	98	67.7	21.9
1955	2.9	2.2		3.0	97	65.7	21.8
1956	3.1	2.3	112	3.2	106	76.8	24.1
1957	3.8	2.8	114	3.6	113	81.4	22.6
1958	3.5	2.5	95	3.3	93	79.6	23.8
1959	4.0	2.7	111	3.7	110	84.5	23.1
1960	3.5	2.4	96	3.3	91	84.7	25.5
1961	4.7	3.4	123	4.2	127	106.9	25.3
1962		2.8	97				
			(b) Heavy-breed turkeys				
1950						2/39.1	
1951						2/42.1	
1952						2/44.3	
1953	2.3	1.8		2.7		43.4	16.1
1954	2.2	1.7		2.4	91	48.5	19.9
1955	2.4	1.8		2.5	102	48.8	19.7
1956	2.7	2.0	113	2.7	110	63.1	23.2
1957	3.3	2.5	116	3.1	115	68.1	21.8
1958	3.0	2.3	96	2.9	92	67.2	22.4
1959	3.4	2.3	107	3.1	107	68.7	22.4
1960	3.1	2.2	98	2.9	95	74.4	25.6
1961	4.2	3.1	126	3.8	130	94.3	24.9
1962		2.7	100				
			(c) Light-breed turkeys				
1950						2/5.3	
1951						2/11.2	
1952						2/18.1	
1953	0.5	0.3		0.5		16.4	35.0
1954	.8	.5		.7	140	19.2	29.2
1955	.6	.4		.5	81	16.8	31.6
1956	.5	.3	107	.5	87	13.7	29.4
1957	.5	.3	97	.5	103	13.4	27.9
1958	.5	.2	87	.5	97	12.3	26.7
1959	.6	.4	138	.6	128	15.8	26.8
1960	.4	.2	84	.4	72	10.3	24.5
1961	.5	.2	100	.4	104	12.5	28.4
1962		.1	76				

1/ Intentions as of preceding October, percent of preceding year.
2/ Derived.

Table 20.--Turkeys: Number raised, 1953-61, United States, and intentions to raise turkeys, by divisions 1962

Year and division	Heavy breeds			Light breeds	All turkeys
	White 1/	Other 1/	Total 2/		
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
Number raised					
1953			43.4	16.4	59.8
1954			48.5	19.2	67.7
1955			48.8	16.8	65.7
1956	15.8	47.2	63.1	13.7	76.8
1957	14.9	52.9	68.1	13.4	81.4
1958	13.9	52.2	67.2	12.3	79.6
1959: U.S. total	19.2	49.5	68.7	15.8	84.5
North Atlantic	2.0	1.4	3.4	.1	3.5
East North Central	5.2	5.6	10.8	2.3	13.1
West North Central	8.7	16.3	25.0	3.7	28.7
South Atlantic	1.1	4.1	5.2	6.9	12.1
South Central	1.1	5.2	6.3	1.4	7.8
Western	1.1	16.9	18.0	1.3	19.3
1960: U.S. total	22.3	52.1	74.4	10.3	84.7
North Atlantic	1.8	1.2	3.1	.3	3.3
East North Central	6.0	5.2	11.2	1.5	12.6
West North Central	9.5	17.6	27.1	3.1	30.2
South Atlantic	1.7	3.3	5.0	4.1	9.1
South Central	1.7	6.0	7.7	.6	8.3
Western	1.6	18.8	20.4	.8	21.2
1961 3/: U.S. total	32.5	61.9	94.3	12.5	106.9
North Atlantic	2.0	1.3	3.3	..3	3.6
East North Central	8.3	6.4	14.7	1.7	16.4
West North Central	14.0	20.9	34.9	4.3	39.2
South Atlantic	2.7	3.7	6.4	4.7	11.0
South Central	1.9	7.8	9.7	.7	10.3
Western	3.6	21.8	25.4	.9	26.4
Intentions to raise turkeys, 1962 4/: U.S. total	31.6	52.5	84.1	10.2	94.3
North Atlantic	1.9	1.1	3.0	.3	3.3
East North Central	7.7	5.6	13.3	1.6	14.9
West North Central	12.5	17.2	29.7	3.7	33.3
South Atlantic	2.6	3.1	5.7	3.4	9.1
South Central	2.0	6.6	8.6	.5	9.1
Western	4.9	18.9	23.8	.8	24.6

1/ Derived. 2/ Totals may not add due to rounding. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ As of January 1962.

Table 21 .--Intentions to raise turkeys, by regions and principal States, 1962

Region and State	Turkeys raised 1961 1/				Intentions to raise turkeys, 1962				
	Heavy breeds		Light breeds	Total	Heavy breeds		Light breeds	Number	As a percentage of 1961
	Number	Percentage that were white feathered			Number	As a percentage of 1961			
	Mil.	Pct.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Pct.	Mil.	Mil.	Pct.
North Atlantic	3.3	63	0.3	3.6	3.0	91	0.3	3.3	94
Massachusetts	.5		2/	.5	.4		2/	.4	93
New York	.8		2/	.8	.6		.1	.7	88
Pennsylvania	1.4		.2	1.6	1.4		.2	1.6	98
East North Central	14.7	56	1.7	16.4	13.3	93	1.6	14.9	91
Ohio	2.5		1.0	3.6	2.0		.8	2.8	79
Indiana	3.7		.3	4.0	3.4		.4	3.8	95
Wisconsin	6.1		2/	6.1	6.0		2/	6.0	98
West North Central	34.9	40	4.3	39.2	29.7	89	3.7	33.3	85
Minnesota	17.1		2.0	19.1	15.5		1.7	17.2	90
Iowa	8.5		.9	9.4	7.0		.8	7.8	83
Missouri	4.8		.9	5.7	3.7		.7	4.4	77
South Atlantic	6.4	42	4.7	11.0	5.7	95	3.4	9.1	83
Virginia	1.7		3.6	5.4	1.8		2.5	4.3	80
North Carolina	2.5		2/	2.6	2.1		2/	2.1	81
South Central	9.7	20	.7	10.3	8.6	102	.5	9.1	88
Arkansas	2.5		.4	2.9	2.1		.3	2.5	86
Oklahoma	1.5		.1	1.6	1.2		.1	1.3	82
Texas	4.3		.1	4.4	3.9		.1	4.0	89
Western	25.4	14	.9	26.4	23.8	137	.8	24.6	93
Colorado	1.9		2/	1.9	1.9		2/	1.9	100
Utah	3.6		.2	3.7	3.6		.1	3.7	99
Oregon	1.6		.2	1.8	1.5		.2	1.7	94
California	17.5		.5	18.0	15.9		.4	16.2	90
U. S. Total	94.3	34	12.5	106.9	84.1	89	10.2	94.3	88

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Less than 0.05 millions.

Table 22.--Turkeys raised and related data, United States, 1930 to date

Year	Absolute numbers			Change from preceding year						
				Number			Percentage			
	Turkeys raised	Turkey-feed price ratio 1/	Breeder hens on farms, Jan. 1	Turkeys raised	Turkey-feed price ratio 1/	Breeder hens on farms, Jan. 1 2/	Turkeys raised 2/	Turkey-feed price ratio 1/	Farmers' intentions to raise turkeys	Breeder hens on farms, Jan. 1 2/
	Millions	Pounds	Millions	Millions	Pounds	Millions	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
				a. All turkeys						
1930	17	11.2		-1	-1.9		-6	-15		
1931	18	10.7		1	-0.5		5	-4		
1932	22	14.6		4	3.9		22	36		
1933	23	11.7		1	-2.9		4	-20		
1934	22	8.0		-2	-3.7		-7	-32		
1935	21	7.6		-1	-.4		-4	-5		
1936	28	12.2		7	4.6		34	61		
1937	26	6.6	3.5	-2	-5.6		-8	-46		
1938	27	10.7	3.2	1	4.1	-0.3	4	62	6	-7
1939	34	12.5	3.9	7	1.8	.7	25	17	27	21
1940	34	9.4	4.6	3/	-3.1	.7	1	-25	5	18
1941	33	9.4	3.8	-1	0	-.8	4	0	-3	-16
1942	33	10.1	4.0	3/	.7	.1	3/	7	8	3
1943	32	12.4	3.9	-1	2.3	-.1	-2	23	12	-2
1944	35	11.3	4.2	3	-1.1	.3	10	-9	2	8
1945	43	11.8	4.5	8	.5	.3	22	4	8	7
1946	40	11.1	4.8	-3	-.7	.3	-6	-6	-5	7
1947	34	10.2	3.8	-6	-.9	-1.1	-15	-8	-16	-22
1948	32	7.7	2.5	-2	-2.5	-1.2	-7	-25	-18	-33
1949	41	13.1	3.1	10	5.4	.6	31	70	25	24
1950	44	10.2	3.3	3	-2.9	.1	8	-22	1	4
1951	53	9.0	3.2	9	-1.2	-1	20	-12	1	-2
1952	62	9.2	3.7	9	.2	.5	17	2	11	15
1953	60	8.2	3.2	-3	-1.0	-.5	-4	-11	-8	-14
1954	68	9.1	3.1	8	.9	-.1	13	11	7	-2
1955	66	7.5	3.0	-2	-1.6	-.1	-3	-18	-4	-2
1956	77	9.0	3.2	11	1.5	.2	17	20	6	6
1957	81	7.5	3.6	5	-1.5	.4	6	-17	10	13
1958	80	7.0	3.3	-2	-.5	-.3	-2	-7	1	-7
1959	84	7.0	3.7	5	0	.3	6	0	5	10
1960 4/	85	7.8	3.3	3/	.8	-.3	3/	11	6	-9
1961 4/	107	8.0	4.2	22	.2	.9	26	3	20	27
				b. Heavy-breed turkeys						
1953	43		2.7	5/-1			5/-2		-3	
1954	49		2.4	5		-.3	12		6	-9
1955	49		2.5	3/		3/	1		0	2
1956	63		2.7	14		.2	29		14	10
1957	68		3.1	5		.4	8		13	15
1958	67		2.9	-1		-.3	-1		3	-8
1959	69		3.1	1		.2	2		3	7
1960 4/	74		2.9	6		-.2	8		12	-5
1961 4/	94		3.8	-20		.9	27		22	30
				c. Light-breed turkeys						
1953	16		0.5	5/-2			5/-9		-23	
1954	19		.7	3		.2	17		9	40
1955	17		.5	-2		-.1	-12		-11	-19
1956	14		.5	-3		-.1	-19		-16	-13
1957	13		.5	3/		3/	-3		-3	3
1958	12		.5	-1		3/	-8		-11	-3
1959	16		.6	3		.1	28		16	28
1960 4/	10		.4	-5		-.2	-35		-18	-28
1961 4/	13		.4	2		3/	21		5	4

1/ Weighted average of monthly ratios as follows: 1930-44, preceding October 1; preceding November, 4; preceding December, 4; January, 1. 1945 to date, preceding October, 2; preceding November, 4; preceding December, 3; January, 1. 2/ Computed from unrounded data. 3/ Change smaller than 0.5. 4/ Preliminary. 5/ Derived.

BROILER-FRYER MARKET REPORT MODIFIED IN SOUTHEAST

By E. H. Hansen

Late in 1961, the Federal-State Market News Service made some changes in its style of reporting live poultry in areas where their reported prices were widely used by local buyers and sellers as a trading base. Historically, the Service has restricted its reporting to cover the range of prices which were definitely established prior to the issuance of their market reports. To give an even clearer picture, they have in recent years, made further refinements by indicating the percentage of total volume that was sold at various prices within the reported range.

The trend over the years, particularly in the large commercial broiler states of Georgia, North Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi, has been for buyers and sellers to make oral and written agreements in which prices were related in some manner to those reported by the Market News Service. Not only was this true on open market trading, but also on intra-company transfers. This resulted in an increasingly large percentage of the volume being reported as sold at undetermined prices or as intra-company transfers. Even sales which dealers indicated as being final were often subject to change after the U.S.D.A. released prices.

A practice that became more prevalent in 1961 was to pay fractional premiums over the reported price. This became so general in North Carolina that only a relatively small volume actually moved at the figure generally considered to be the market price. In order to give a more complete picture of current trading, the Market News Service replaced the volume-price report with a narrative market comment in the above-named Southeastern States. Included in the narrative is a quotation of a range of prices which reflects completed sales, intra-company transfer prices, tentative paying prices and bids and offers with recognition given to current supply and demand conditions.

If final paying prices in some instances represent premiums or discounts from the reported price, the amount of variation is indicated in the comment. Thus far, relatively few instances of discounting have been uncovered, but premiums of varying degrees have generally been reported. When the change in the type of report was made, the Service also started to release the full range of delivered plant prices. An increasing amount of poultry is being priced at that level and ofttimes the delivered plant price is based on the "at farm" figures.

Thus far, this new report has met good industry acceptance and has made it possible to give a more complete reflection of what is taking place price-wise on commercial broilers. Contributing to the effectiveness of this method is the thoroughness with which reporters are enabled to verify information given them and the responsible attitude taken by the industry in giving the Market News Service the needed information on a timely and accurate basis.

REGIONAL CHANGES IN EGG PRODUCTION

By Herman Bluestone

Over the last decade or so, egg production has not kept pace with population growth mainly because the demand for eggs has been declining. At the same time, egg production has been limited because of relatively more attractive economic opportunites for people in other lines of agriculture and in nonfarm pursuits. The 24 percent increase in population between 1947-49 and 1961 has been accompanied by only an 11 percent rise in farm egg output, despite declining prices for eggs and rising per capita incomes.

Egg Production Shifts From the Midwest to the Southeast and the West

All regions did not share equally in the larger egg production. Output expanded at several times the national rate in the South Atlantic and Western regions and declined significantly in the North Central Region. These changes brought about a substantial shift in the regional distribution of egg production in the United States.

In 1947-49, the North Central Region produced half of the Nation's eggs, but by 1961 these regions accounted for only 40 percent of the U. S. total. During the same interval the South Atlantic Region's share of the U. S. market expanded from 9 to 14 percent and the Western Region's from 10 to 15 percent. Relatively little change occurred in the South Central Region.

The West North Central Region is sometimes called the egg basket of America because on a per capita basis it turns out about 3 to 5 times as many eggs as any other region. It still supplies eggs to all other regions, at least during certain times of the year. However, the regional changes in egg production since 1947-49 have greatly reduced the need for "imported" eggs in the South Atlantic and Western States. Per captia egg production in the South Atlantic Region reached 317 in 1961, compared with 235 in 1947-49 and in the West expanded from 302 to 320.

In the East North Central Region egg production per capita dropped from slightly above the U. S. rate in 1947-49 (384 eggs compared with 380) to significantly below the U. S. rate in 1961 (278 eggs compared wtih 335 eggs). In the North Atlantic and South Central Regions the fall-off in eggs produced per capita was less than for the country as a whole which suggests that the declines here may have been due primarily to the reduced demand for eggs rather than to more intense competition from other regions.

Many Factors Influence Regional Changes in Egg Production

Where eggs are produced and in what amounts are determined principally by three considerations: the cost of production, the price received for eggs, and alternative economic opportunities. There are also other bases for the location of production which might be summed up by the phrase "the attraction of egg production as a way of life". The other considerations, however, have become less important in recent years as the scale of production has increased and cost-price margins have narrowed.

Behind the increases in egg production in the South Atlantic States and the West lie some similar developments. First, the population in these two areas have been expanding much more rapidly than in the other regions; this has been particularly true in the West, where the number of people increased more than twice as fast between 1948 and 1961 than in the country as a whole. Furthermore, the shift to large commercial egg farms has been proceeding at a faster pace in these two areas. The greater purchasing power of these large-scaled enterprises has helped to lower feed costs, thus offsetting in part the natural advantage of the grain belt.

In addition the South Atlantic Region was an egg deficit area, producing only about 235 eggs per person in 1947-49 compared with the national average of 380. This meant that production could be substantially increased without significantly lowering the price relative to other areas, since the increased output merely replaced eggs formerly shipped in from the Midwest. In other words, the price of eggs in the Southeast essentially remained above those in the Midwest by roughly the cost of transporting eggs between the two regions. Now that the South Atlantic Region has become relatively much more self-sufficient in eggs, further expansion in output will most likely proceed at a much slower rate. Eggs in excess of local needs have to be sold at distant markets and this means that prices must adjust downward to reflect the extra transportation costs. The considerations also apply to the West but to a lesser extent.

There were also a number of other important factors which encouraged the growth in egg production in the South Atlantic Region. The rapid expansion of the broiler industry played a vital role. It was accompanied by the development of specialized service and marketing facilities which could be easily adapted or supplemented to meet the needs of egg producers. It also encouraged local broiler hatching egg flocks, thereby helping to introduce the area to larger-scaled egg production. As broiler production became relatively less profitable it was only natural for the integrators and financiers who were responsible for the phenomenal growth of the broiler industry to turn their attention to table egg production. The egg industry, of course, also enjoys the same cost advantages as the broiler industry. Of particular importance was the reduction

in feed costs relative to other areas made possible by the navigational improvements over the last 15 years or so in the inland waterways that tie the Southeast to the surplus corn producing States of the Midwest. The TVA development of the Tennessee River was particularly important in this regard. Then, too, a lack of satisfactory economic alternatives for a large rural pop-population was an important factor.

The South Catches Up
With the Nation in Eggs Per layer

Much of the regional difference in egg production per layer has disappeared over the last decade. There has been a persistent uptrend in the productivity of layers in all areas of the country, but gains have been substantially greater in the South, where rates of lay were formerly much below the U.S. average. Between 1947-49 and 1961, the number of eggs produced per layer increased 42 percent in the South Atlantic Region and 40 percent in the South Central Region, compared with 23 to 26 percent gains in the other regions. In 1961, output per layer in 4 out of the 6 geographic regions fell within 2 percent of the U. S. average. Only in two regions does egg production per layer still deviate significantly from the U. S. rate. In the South Central Region, it averaged about 8 percent below the U. S. average last year and in the Western Region it averaged 6 percent above.

The situation in 1961 represents a significant change from 1947-49. In this earlier period, egg production per layer in the South Central and South Atlantic Regions was below the U. S. average by 16 and 11 percent while in the North Atlantic Region it was 12 percent above. (See table 25).

Gains in egg production per layer have been the result of a number of developments which fall under the broad headings of improvements in genetics, nutrition, disease control, and management. Since these factors are closely intertwined, it is quite difficult to measure separately the impact of each. However, improved management has been a catalytic agent behind the rapid adoption of the latest developments in technology and therefore behind the rapid rise in eggs per layer. It has been an important factor in all areas of the country over the last decade, but it has had the most noticeable impact in the South. The level of management tends to be closely related to the size of the egg enterprise. When egg production is carried on as a side line, mostly for home consumption or to provide the farmer's wife with pin money, there is a less compelling need or incentive for good management because the egg interprise generally provides only a small part of total farm income.

However, the advantage to large specialized egg-producing farms in adopting the latest technology is great. For those already in business, the pressure to use the most advanced techniques has become more intense over the last decade as profit margins have narrowed. Larger operators give a great deal of thought not only to using the best production practices

but also to selecting what they believe will be the most productive and profitable strains and crosses. In the last 10 years, the random sample egg-laying tests conducted in a number of States have been providing a valuable guide in this latter endeavor.

Random sample tests attempt to measure the genetic potential of the laying stock that would actually be purchased by commercial egg producers. The first step in the testing process is the random selection of hatching eggs. A sample is drawn from a group of representative eggs of each participating breeder. Next the eggs go to the central station where they are hatched. The different groups of pullet chicks are then saved, housed, fed and in other ways cared for essentially the same way. The test runs for a specified number of days, usually about 500 from the date of hatch. During the test, information on a number of economically important traits such as egg production per layer, mortality and egg size and quantity are compiled. Since the environmental conditions have been held the same for all entries, statistically significant differences in test results can be attributed to differences in inherited ability.

Egg production per layer over the last decade increased more in the South than in the other regions of the country because the egg industry in the South has been making a rapid transition from small farm flocks to large specialized commercial operations. Statistics from the Census of Agriculture show that between 1949 and 1959 the number of eggs sold per farms selling eggs increased almost 8-fold in the South Atlantic Region and 6-fold in the South Central Region, compared with only 2 to 4 fold increases for other areas of the country. Despite this rapid shift to large scale production, the size of operations in the South was still much smaller than those in the North Atlantic and Western States. (See table 25.) It is interesting to note that in the Midwest egg output per layer is now much higher than in the South Central Region even though the average egg sales on farms that market eggs are roughly the same in both regions. The reason for this is that in the South Central Region there are still a great number of very small laying flocks offset by some extremely large ones, whereas in the Midwest there is less variation in flock size. In many instances, no eggs are sold from farms with small flocks, which often have low rates of lay. In 1959, more than 90 percent of farms reporting chickens 4 months old and over in the South Central Region had flocks of less than 100 birds, compared with the Midwest where less than one-half of the flocks were this small.

Table 23.--Eggs sold per farm selling eggs, 1949, 1954, and 1959

Division	1949	1954	1959
	Dozen	Dozen	Dozen
North Atlantic	3,067	5,352	9,252
East North Central	994	1,323	2,346
West North Central	1,194	1,414	2,048
South Atlantic	462	1,099	3,644
South Central	312	516	1,960
Western	2,155	4,039	9,675
United States	995	1,576	3,112

Structural Changes in Egg Production and Marketing Help Explain Changes in Regional Prices

A comparison of egg prices received by producers among the various regions in any one year is of only limited usefulness because price differences depend on a number of factors, many of which are difficult to measure. These factors include: (1) the quality of eggs; (2) the use of egg; (3) distance from principal markets; (4) marketing services performed by the producer; and (5) average size of the production unit. However, when a longer period of time is considered, the impact of changes in these different factors can more readily be discerned.

In the period between 1947-49 and 1960 the average price received by U. S. producers declined 22 percent. Prices in all regions fell, but decreases were much more limited in the southern regions. Declines by regions were as follows: South Atlantic, 12 percent; South Central, 12 percent; North Atlantic, 23 percent; East North Central, 26 percent; West North Central, 28 percent; and Western, 30 percent.

The smaller declines in the South resulted principally from the rapid shift from small farm flocks to large commercial egg operations. This was accompanied by a more effective coordination of the production and marketing functions which not only reduced costs but greatly improved egg quality and therefore value. In the process more of the marketing functions were also transferred from specialized marketing agencies back to the farm, and this further enhanced the value of eggs sold. In addition, until recently a large part of the South's egg needs were supplied by other regions. This has helped to insulate egg prices in the South from the price-depressing effects of local increases in output. A factor in arresting the decline in egg prices in the South Atlantic Region was the increase in the production of broiler hatching eggs.

Table 24.--Egg production by regions: Percentage of United States total and index of change, 1947-49 average and annual, 1950-61

Year	North Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
	Percentage of United States total						
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1947-49 average:	16.3	20.7	29.0	8.6	15.4	10.0	100.0
1950	17.2	19.9	28.3	8.8	14.9	10.9	100.0
1951	17.5	19.9	28.6	8.7	14.2	11.1	100.0
1952	18.3	19.7	27.6	8.8	14.3	11.3	100.0
1953	18.5	19.4	27.4	9.0	13.4	12.3	100.0
1954	18.4	19.6	27.8	9.0	12.6	12.6	100.0
1955	18.5	19.6	27.9	9.3	12.3	12.4	100.0
1956	18 5	19.6	27.0	9.8	12.8	12.3	100.0
1957	18.2	18.8	27.1	10.4	13.1	12.4	100.0
1958	17.7	18.8	26.6	10.8	13.3	12.8	100.0
1959	17.0	18.0	25.6	12.0	14.2	13.2	100.0
1960 1/	16.3	17.6	24.5	13.1	14.2	14.3	100.0
1961 1/	15.5	16.7	23.7	13.8	15.1	15.2	100.0
	Index of change (1947-49=100)						
	North Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
1947-49 average:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1950	111.8	102.4	103.8	108.4	102.8	115.8	106.3
1951	112.1	100.7	103.1	106.9	96.5	115.7	104.7
1952	117.0	99.8	99.7	107.7	96.9	118.5	104.7
1953	118.3	98.0	98.6	109.3	90.4	128.3	104.4
1954	119.9	100.7	101.7	112.2	86.8	133.1	106.2
1955	121.3	101.9	103.1	116.6	86.0	132.3	107.3
1956	124.9	104.2	102.5	126.0	91.9	135.3	110.2
1957	122.3	99.9	102.9	133.1	93.6	136.6	110.0
1958	120.4	100.8	102.0	139.8	95.6	142.2	111.0
1959	118.9	99.4	100.6	160.2	105.5	150.2	114.2
1960 1/	110.3	94.1	93.7	169.0	102.4	157.2	110.6
1961 1/	105.1	89.2	90.4	177.2	108.2	167.3	110.4

1/ Preliminary.

Table 25.--Average egg production per layer by regions: Percentage of United States average and index of change, 1947-49 average and annual, 1950-61

Year	Percentage of United States average per layer						
	North Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1947-49 average:	111.5	104.9	103.0	89.1	84.2	106.7	100.0
1950	108.6	102.9	101.7	90.8	85.1	108.6	100.0
1951	107.3	102.8	102.8	91.5	85.3	107.3	100.0
1952	108.3	103.3	101.7	91.2	86.2	107.7	100.0
1953	106.5	101.6	102.2	93.0	87.0	108.1	100.0
1954	104.8	101.1	101.1	94.1	85.6	109.0	100.0
1955	103.6	101.6	102.6	95.8	87.0	107.8	100.0
1956	102.5	101.5	101.0	96.4	88.3	108.1	100.0
1957	102.5	101.0	101.0	97.0	88.9	108.5	100.0
1958	101.5	102.0	102.0	96.5	89.1	108.9	100.0
1959	101.0	101.9	101.0	98.1	90.3	108.2	100.0
1960	100.5	101.9	101.0	99.0	90.4	106.2	100.0
1961	99.0	102.4	101.9	100.0	92.4	105.7	100.0
	Index of change (1947-49=100)						
	North Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
1947-49 average:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1950	102.7	103.5	104.1	107.5	106.5	107.4	105.5
1951	103.3	105.2	107.1	110.2	108.6	108.0	107.3
1952	106.5	108.1	108.2	112.2	112.2	110.8	109.7
1953	107.1	108.7	111.2	117.0	115.8	113.6	112.1
1954	107.1	109.8	111.8	120.4	115.8	116.5	113.9
1955	108.2	112.7	115.9	125.2	120.1	117.6	116.4
1956	109.8	115.6	117.1	129.3	125.2	121.0	119.4
1957	110.9	116.2	118.2	131.3	127.3	122.7	120.6
1958	111.4	119.1	121.2	132.7	129.5	125.0	122.4
1959	113.6	122.0	122.9	138.1	134.5	127.3	125.5
1960	114.1	123.1	124.1	140.8	136.0	126.1	126.7
1961	113.0	124.3	125.9	142.9	139.6	126.1	127.3

Table 26.--Average price received by farmers for eggs by regions: Percentage of United States average and index of change, 1947-49 average and annual 1950-61

Year	Percentage of United States price per dozen						
	North Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1947-49 average:	128.1	94.6	83.7	109.2	92.6	113.7	100.0
1950	132.0	92.6	80.2	112.4	91.5	113.5	100.0
1951	126.2	94.1	82.4	112.4	93.5	111.3	100.0
1952	128.1	92.6	78.1	116.6	94.0	112.7	100.0
1953	120.5	93.7	83.7	111.3	95.2	110.1	100.0
1954	126.5	91.8	77.1	123.0	101.1	107.1	100.0
1955	127.6	90.6	79.0	119.5	97.7	106.8	100.0
1956	123.7	92.6	80.2	120.1	101.0	103.1	100.0
1957	127.0	90.5	76.9	123.4	100.8	105.0	100.0
1958	123.4	90.9	78.2	124.2	104.7	101.6	100.0
1959	123.9	87.9	74.8	124.2	107.0	103.8	100.0
1960	125.0	89.2	76.4	121.9	103.3	101.1	100.0
	Index of change (1947-49=100)						
	North Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
1947-49 average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1950	81.5	77.4	75.8	81.4	78.1	78.9	79.1
1951	102.4	103.5	102.3	107.0	104.9	101.7	103.9
1952	90.6	88.7	84.6	96.8	92.0	89.9	90.6
1953	97.8	103.0	103.9	106.0	106.8	100.6	103.9
1954	78.7	77.4	73.4	89.8	87.1	75.1	79.7
1955	85.7	82.5	81.3	94.2	90.8	80.8	86.1
1956	82.7	83.9	82.0	94.2	93.4	77.6	85.6
1957	77.6	74.9	71.9	88.4	85.2	72.2	78.2
1958	80.8	80.6	78.4	95.4	94.8	74.9	83.9
1959	66.2	63.6	61.2	77.8	79.1	62.5	68.4
1960	76.5	74.0	71.6	87.6	87.5	69.7	78.4

Table 27.--Egg production, total and per layer, by regions, 1947-49 average and annual, 1950-61

Year	Unit	North Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
				(a) Egg production				
1947-49 average:	Million	9,065	11,468	16,081	4,755	8,544	5,565	55,479
1950	do.	10,137	11,743	16,690	5,156	8,786	6,442	58,954
1951	do.	10,165	11,547	16,583	5,084	8,244	6,440	58,063
1952	do.	10,602	11,444	16,032	5,120	8,278	6,592	58,068
1953	do.	10,724	11,243	15,859	5,197	7,730	7,138	57,929
1954	do.	10,872	11,548	16,361	5,334	7,413	7,405	58,933
1955	do.	10,993	11,691	16,584	5,546	7,347	7,365	59,526
1956	do.	11,319	11,945	16,480	5,989	7,848	7,532	61,113
1957	do.	11,085	11,458	16,554	6,331	7,995	7,603	61,026
1958	do.	10,911	11,561	16,406	6,646	8,168	7,915	61,607
1959	do.	10,775	11,400	16,172	7,617	9,015	8,356	63,335
1960	do.	9,995	10,787	15,067	8,036	8,745	8,747	61,377
1961 2/	do.	9,523	10,224	14,545	8,427	9,242	9,313	61,274
				(b) Egg production per layer 1/				
1947-49 average:	Number	184	173	170	147	139	176	165
1950	do.	189	179	177	158	148	189	174
1951	do.	190	182	182	162	151	190	177
1952	do.	196	187	184	165	156	195	181
1953	do.	197	188	189	172	161	200	185
1954	do.	197	190	190	177	161	205	188
1955	do.	199	195	197	184	167	207	192
1956	do.	202	200	199	190	174	213	197
1957	do.	204	201	201	193	177	216	199
1958	do.	205	206	206	195	180	220	202
1959	do.	209	211	209	203	187	224	207
1960	do.	210	213	211	207	189	222	209
1961 2/	do.	208	215	214	209	194	222	210

1/ Number of eggs produced during the year divided by the average number of layers on hand during the year.
2/ Preliminary.

Table 28 .--Egg prices received by farmers, by regions, 1947-49 average and annual, 1950-60 1/

Year	North Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Weighted average: 1947-49 average:	58.8	43.4	38.4	50.1	42.5	52.2	45.9
1950	47.9	33.6	29.1	40.8	33.2	41.2	36.3
1951	60.2	44.9	39.3	53.6	44.6	53.1	47.7
1952	53.3	38.5	32.5	48.5	39.1	46.9	41.6
1953	57.5	44.7	39.9	53.1	45.4	52.5	47.7
1954	46.3	33.6	28.2	45.0	37.0	39.2	36.6
1955	50.4	35.8	31.2	47.2	38.6	42.2	39.5
1956	48.6	36.4	31.5	47.2	39.7	40.5	39.3
1957	45.6	32.5	27.6	44.3	36.2	37.7	35.9
1958	47.5	35.0	30.1	47.8	40.3	39.1	38.5
1959	38.9	27.6	23.5	39.0	33.6	32.6	31.4
1960 2/	45.0	32.1	27.5	43.9	37.2	36.4	36.0

1/ Average of all eggs sold by farmers including hatching eggs and eggs sold at retail by farmers.

2/ Preliminary.

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